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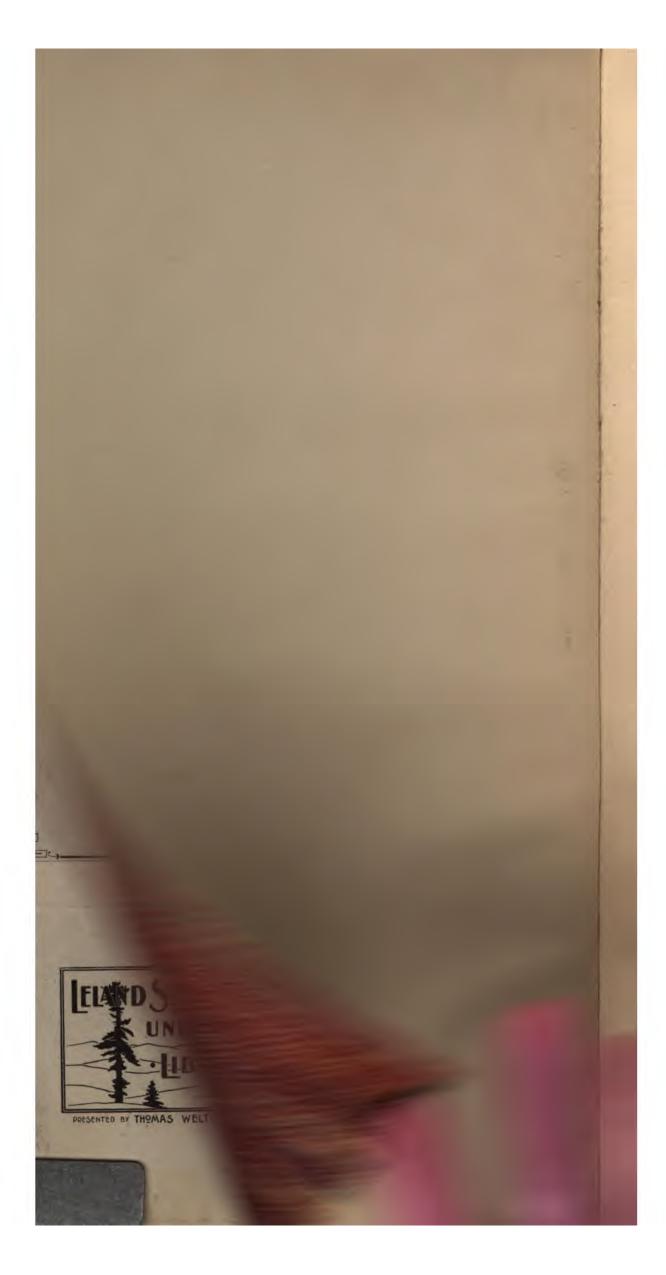
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VICTORIA, 1912. Commission, Colonial and Indian exploition, 1886.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION,

1885-86.

## REPORT

OF

## THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VICTORIA

AT THE

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1885-86.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

By Authority:

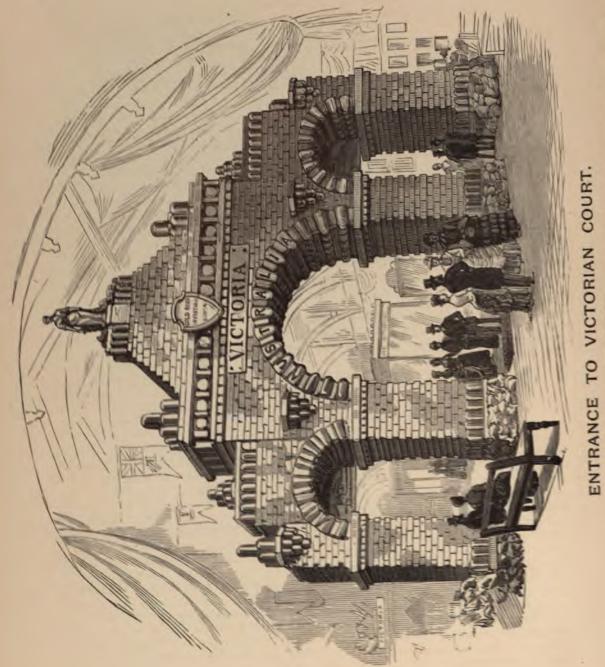
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No. 88.-[3a.]



A. 35357.
APPROXIMATE COST OF REPORT.





Golden Arch of Model Ingots and Retorted Cakes of Gold, representing a value of £216,000,000 Sterling, the total yield of Victorian Mines up to 1886.

WILSON

R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith:

Member of our Legislative Assembly of our Colony of Victoria; the Honorable Thomas Bent, J.P., a Member of our Executive Council of our said Colony, and a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony; the Honorable John Woods, a Member of our Executive Council of our said Colony, and a Member of our Executive Council of our said Colony, and a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony; the Honorable Phillip Russell, a Member of our Legislative Council of our said Colony; the Honorable John Alston Wallace, a Member of our Legislative Council of our said Colony; Thompson Moore, Esquire, J.P., a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony; John Mointyre, Esquire, J.P., a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony; Otharles Smith, Esquire, J.P., a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony; Charles Smith, Esquire, J.P., a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony; Godfrey Downes Carter, Esquire, J.P., Mayor of our City of Melbourne; Andrew Plummer, Esquire, J.P., Mayor of our City of Melbourne; Andrew Plummer, Esquire, J.P., Mayor of our City of Melbourne; Andrew Plummer, Esquire, J.P., President of the Melbourne Chambers of Commerce; Robert Caldwell, Esquire, President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures; Harry Upton Alcock, Esquire, J.P.; William Glover, Esquire, J.P.; David Mitchell, Esquire, J.P.; William Glover, Esquire, J.P.; David Mitchell, Esquire, J.P.; William Glover, Esquire, J.P.; Henry Burbows, Esquire; Jenkin Collier, Esquire, J.P.; Henry Burbows, Esquire: [Subsequently, Henry Belli, Esquire, M.P.; P. B. Wallace, Esquire, M.P.; and G. F. Morris, Esquire, J.P.; were appointed additional members.]

#### GREETING:

acts of our Colonial and Indian dominions shall be held in London during the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and whereas it is in every respect desirable that our Colony of Victoria should be represented thereat, and that a Commission should be appointed to devise and carry out such measures as may be necessary to secure the effectual exhibition thereat of fitting specimens of the industries and resources of our said Colony: Now know we that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have constituted and appointed and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said Joseph Bosisto, Thomas Bent, John Woods, Phillip Russell, John Alston Wallace, Thompson Moore, John McIntyre, John Nimmo, Charles Smith, Alexander Young, Godfrey Downes Carter, Andrew Plummer, John Blyth, Robert Caldwell, Harry Upton Alcock, William Glover, David Mitchell, and John B. Whitty to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid: and we do by these presents give and grant unto you, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to carry into effect the purposes of this our Commission by all langul ways and means whatsoever: And we do hereby appoint you the said Joseph Bosisto to be the President of this our Commission: And for your assistance in the due execution of this our Commission we do hereby appoint James Thomson, Equire, to be Secretary to you our Commission was not attend you, and his services we require you to use from time to time as occasion may require: And lastly we do by these presents ordain that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our said Commissioners or any five or more of you shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained although your proceedings be not continued from time to time by adjournment. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affix

CRITICES our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., at Melbourne, this seventeenth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our reign.

HENRY B. LOCH.

By His Excellency's Command,

GRAHAM BERRY.





INTERIOR OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY,

MELBOURNE.

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### REPORT.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c.

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-

We, the Commissioners, appointed on the 17th day of February, 1885, for the purpose of arranging for the representation of Victoria at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, have the honour to submit this our Report on the conclusion of our labours.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission appointed by Her Majesty the Queen for organizing and carrying out the Exhibition, manifested a deep and earnest interest in the undertaking, and at his particular desire the British possessions in every part of the world combined together for the purpose of making a display in every respect worthy of the Empire. In a communication to the Governor of the Colony, His Royal Highness wrote as follows:—"In assuming the active Presidency of this Commission, I am desirous of having the opportunity of bringing prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in the various parts of the British Empire, trusting that a more intimate knowledge may thus be obtained of the vast fields for enterprise which exist throughout the British dominions."

At former Exhibitions, the principal burden was sustained by the great nations of the world, but at London they had no share in the undertaking, the success of which depended solely upon India, Canada, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the other British Colonies. Situated as these are in every division of the globe, and possessing as they do such greatly diversified resources, an immense and varied collection of natural products, objects of the industrial and fine arts and manufactures, were brought together. The resources and relative progress of each country would, it was felt, be subjected to keen criticism and comparison, and it was necessary, therefore, that no effort should be spared to place Victoria, one of the most populous and prosperous of the Australasian group, in the foremost rank.

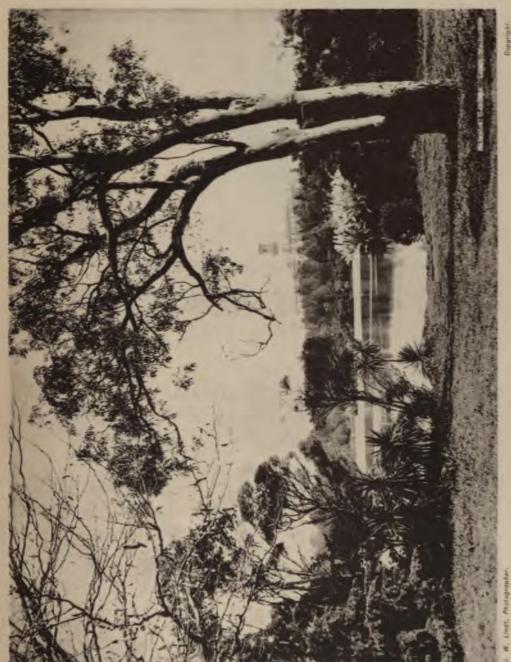
Shortly after receiving our Commission, under the seal of the colony, a meeting was held in the Melbourne Town Hall, at which committees were formed, rules adopted, and other preliminary business transacted. It was announced that the Exhibition would be opened at South Kensington early in May of the following year, so that prompt and energetic action was necessary in order to ensure anything like a creditable display of the products and resources of this colony being made. In addition to the usual mode of appealing to producers, manufacturers, and others by circular, the local governing bodies and agricultural societies in the principal centres of popu-

lation were invited to co-operate with the Commissioners, and most satisfactory results were achieved. Several of the committees of Commissioners interested themselves actively in the collection of exhibits, and devoted a considerable amount of time to travelling in the metropolitan and country districts. Ballarat, Geelong, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Rutherglen, Wahgunyah, and Lancefield were amongst the places visited, exhibits of a valuable character being obtained from each. The Commissioners continued to meet at regular intervals until the departure of the President and Secretary for the scene of the Exhibition, the attendance throughout being well maintained. In all, 58 meetings of the Commission have been held.

The producers and manufacturers of the colony responded liberally to the invitation of the Commission. Over 900 applications for space were received, the exhibits amounting in the aggregate to close upon 18,000; a number considerably in excess of that forwarded to any previous Exhibition held outside Australia. Many of them were of exceptional merit and of high value. The leading branches of the producing and manufacturing industries were well represented, and there was a splendid display of pictures, scientific, educational, and other exhibits, calculated to show the progress made by this colony in all matters pertaining to the industrial and fine arts, and illustrative of the material and social advancement of the people.

A considerable sum of money was set apart for the purpose of obtaining collections of natural products, &c., and the Commission was consequently in a position to forward a number of interesting exhibits from the Departments of Agriculture, Mines, Education, and Water Supply, also from the Government Botanist, the Directors of the Technological and Natural History Museums, and the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, all of which materially contributed to the success of the Victorian Court. Some of these were, at the close of the Exhibition, left behind for the Imperial Institute, whilst others were presented to various public institutions and societies in Great Britain, but the great majority were returned to the Victorian Court at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, or to Melbourne for use at future exhibitions. The National Agricultural Society, the Melbourne Corporation, the Ballarat and Sandhurst City Councils, and many other corporate bodies also contributed samples of products and photographs, which were similarly disposed of. To these bodies, and also to the exhibitors generally, the thanks of the community are due, as, owing to their hearty co-operation, Victoria was better represented than on any previous occasion, the court allotted to this colony being the third largest in the entire Exhibition, while in point of attractiveness it was only excelled by those of the Empire of India and the Dominion of Canada.

The Exhibition was opened with great splendour by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 4th May, and remained open until the 10th of November, 1886. During that period the Exhibition was visited by more than five and a half millions of people, many of whom travelled thousands of miles from foreign countries in order to see the display made by the united possessions of the British Empire. The good order observed by the visitors, on several occasions numbering over 80,000 in a single day, was one of the features of the Exhibition. An immense number of working men and their families, from all parts of the United Kingdom, were granted special facilities for visiting the Exhibition, the Metropolitan, the District, the Midland, the Great Western, and other railway companies, lowering their ordinary fares by nearly two-thirds in order that dwellers in the East End and in the country might be afforded an opportunity to witness the display made by the Colonies and India.



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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FROM BOTANICAL GARDENS,

# MELBOURNE.

In the earliest communication of His Royal Highness to the Victorian Government, it was announced that, with the view of bringing producers and consumers directly together, special facilities would be afforded for the disposal of various food products in the Exhibition, and in order that full advantage might be taken of this concession vine-growers and fruit-growers were urged to send samples for consumption on an extensive scale. Large quantities of wine of different ages from every vine-growing district in Victoria were sent, and although, in the earlier stages of the Exhibition, some difficulty was experienced in connexion with their retail sale in the buildings, owing to a contract having been entered into by the Royal Commission in London with Messrs. Spiers and Pond for the supply of wines to the several bars and dining-rooms in the Exhibition Building, contrary to, and in violation of, the promise made to the wine exhibitors from the Colonies.

This act gave much dissatisfaction, and for a time caused trouble and many annoyances.

The Commissioners who had charge of the several courts in which wines formed a part of the exhibits arrived in London after the contract had been accepted. Many consultations took place with the authorities immediately after the Commissioners' arrival, and a vigorous protest was made to the action taken by the Royal Commission; ultimately the Colonial Commissioners succeeded in modifying the wrong done to the wine exhibitors, and obtained wine bars solely for the sale of Colonial wines. The establishment of these bars, together with other means adopted, practically overcame the threatened collapse of the wine-growers' interests at the Exhibition, as will be seen by the following statement relating to Victoria.

The value of the Victorian wines sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, at the growers' prices, amounted to about £2,500, which realized—after deducting duty, &c.—a nett return to the vignerons of about £2,000. The practicability of finding a profitable and unlimited market for our wines in London has now been clearly demonstrated, and it remains with the vine-growers themselves to follow up and take advantage of the opening shown to exist by the experience gained from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Very large shipments have been made from this and the adjoining colonies since the close of the Exhibition, and the basis of a great and lucrative export trade is being surely laid. As might have been expected, the wines sent from Australia were subjected to keen criticism and comparison, and some defects in their mode of preparation and shipment were pointed out by persons largely interested in the trade. It was evident, in many instances, that the wines were shipped in an immature or imperfect condition; and during his absence from the colony the President took advantage of an opportunity afforded for visiting the famous vine-growing districts of Spain and France, in company with one of the largest wine buyers in the United Kingdom. The observations made during this inspection are embodied in a communication furnished to the Honorable the Chief Secretary, and now appended to this our Report. It is full of useful information, and cannot be too widely distributed amongst vignerons and others interested in the development of this great and growing industry. In addition to the President's remarks and suggestions, we also append a valuable report on Australian wines and other liquors, by Mr. R. Bannister, of Somerset House, the expert selected by the Royal Commission of Great Britain, and the results of his examination are deserving of the most careful consideration.

The shipment of fresh fruit to England during the first two months of the Exhibition was fairly successful, the apples and pears arriving in good and marketable

condition; but the more delicate kinds, such as grapes, peaches, and oranges, failed to stand the long voyage. Regarded as an experiment, the result, upon the whole, was most satisfactory, it having been proved beyond doubt that a good market can be obtained for any of our fruit landed in proper condition in London. A quantity of interesting information and useful hints for fruit-growers and shippers have been obtained and are attached to this Report. Samples of Victorian fruit were widely distributed in connexion with the Exhibition, a special silver medal being awarded by the Royal Botanical Society of London to several baskets of apples and pears. This medal was presented to the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria, and afterwards handed to Mr. George Wilson, under whose supervision all the shipments were made.

Experts of high standing in their several departments visited the Victorian court at frequent intervals, and some of these gentlemen were commissioned to prepare special reports on such products or manufactures as were likely to prove marketable in the mother country. It is gratifying to know, on the best authority, that many of the Victorian products—particularly wool, fruit, and grain—were unsurpassed in the entire Exhibition, while various manufactured articles in the Victorian section—boots and shoes, for instance—were declared equal to the best in the world.

An enormous amount of interest was manifested in the Exhibition by the people of Great Britain, the attendance maintaining the highest daily average of any Exhibition held in London, not even excepting the first great World's Fair in 1851. Over five and a half millions of people passed the gates, and financially the Exhibition was also successful, a sum of £35,000 remaining as a surplus at the close. The excursions promoted by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales alone had the result of enabling nearly a million and a quarter of the labouring classes from all parts of the kingdom to visit the Exhibition, to which they were admitted, in many cases, at one-fourth of the ordinary payment. The splendid fields presented by the Australian colonies, both for settlement and the investment of capital, were greatly enlarged upon by the press of Great Britain, and there is every reason to believe that the impression created by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will be both beneficial and lasting.

One of the features of the Victorian court was the Illustrated Handbook produced under the direction of the Commissioners by the Government Printer. It was generally admitted that no other possession of the Empire contributed a better prepared or more valuable work, to the literature of the Exhibition, and the demand for copies from all parts of the United Kingdom, Europe, and America, proved that it was greatly appreciated. Over 19,000 handbooks were distributed, together with many other interesting publications furnished by the Sandhurst City Council and School of Mines, the Ballarat City and Town Councils, and other civic bodies. Copies were sent to every newspaper, public library, mechanics' institute, club and public institution in Great Britain, and a small supply has been retained for the people of this colony. To the proprietors of The Argus and The Age the best thanks of the Commissioners are due for the gratuitous loan of numerous costly engravings from the illustrated journals published by them, and which so materially enhance the value of the work. The engravings of the Victorian court appearing in this Report have also been furnished, without cost, by the proprietors of the Illustrated London News. and by Mr. J. W. Lindt, photographic artist, of Collins-street, Melbourne.

While in England, the President was greatly impressed by the increased attention paid to technical training, and, as a member of the Technological Commission



BERTHA LAGOON AND CLOUDY MOUNTAINS, SOUTH CAPE, NEW GUINEA.

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of Victoria, he moved in the matter of obtaining the affiliation of our local schools of design with the admirable institutions of South Kensington. Thanks to the friendly assistance of the Director, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the desired affiliation was promptly effected, and examinations conducted in Victoria will now be recognised by the South Kensington authorities. In addition, the President obtained a large number of valuable models, pictures, and other objects calculated to prove of service in our schools of design, and he also secured, while in Spain and France, an interesting collection of implements connected with the wine industry, together with specimens of soils upon which the best known wines are produced in those countries. An analysis of these soils has been made by the Department of Agriculture, the results of which prove that they are, for the most part, excessively poor, pointing conclusively to the fact that our vines are grown on far too rich a soil. It has been suggested that the Department should make full researches in this matter, and publish the analyses of Victorian soils in juxtaposition with those brought from Europe. In connexion with other objects of interest obtained for the colony, it should be mentioned that Messrs. Sutton and Sons, the well known seedsmen of Reading, England, very kindly presented to the President a splendid collection of seed potatoes and other useful plants, as well as a complete collection of seeds, grasses, and models of vegetables, enclosed in a handsome show case. The show case and contents have been presented to the National Agricultural Society, and the potatoes and other plants to the Department of Agriculture and the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. John Blyth, who, during the absence of the President in England, officiated as chairman, and conducted the business of the Commission in a most able manner. We also desire to mention Mr. D. M. Cameron, who discharged the duties of assistant secretary, and Mr. Alexander Fletcher, who acted as superintendent of Fine Arts, and who rendered material assistance in connexion with the *Illustrated Handbook* and *Catalogue of Exhibits*. The department of the Government Printer has rendered the Commissioners great service, and we gladly place on record our thanks for the courtesy and prompt attention to our wants which have at all times characterized both Mr. John Ferres and his successor, Mr. R. S. Brain.

We cannot close this our Report without expressing our gratitude to the people of the mother-country for their unbounded hospitality and kindness to the many hundreds of Victorian colonists who visited Great Britain during the progress of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. From Her Majesty the Queen down to the humblest of her subjects, the utmost kindness was experienced. All classes vied with each other in their efforts to show hospitality and attention to their fellow-subjects from across the seas, and the reception given them on every hand showed that, although separated by many thousands of miles of continent and ocean, the people of Great Britain regarded those of Australia as their own kindred. The welcome was enthusiastic beyond description, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will long dwell in the minds of the people whom it was the means of bringing together as a family gathering of the Empire in the best and happiest sense of the term.

Valuable assistance was rendered to the Commission in London by Mr. Isaac Hunter Donaldson, formerly of the firm of Gillow and Company; Mr. W. Pheysey, manager of the wine department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society; Mr. J. E. Fells, honorary superintendent of the Wine Department; Professor Ruddler, of the British Museum; and Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, the well-known picture

dealers, of Haymarket, London, to all of whom we desire to tender our thanks. The assistant secretary in London, Mr. E. A. Huybers, and the chief clerk, Mr. E. Vesey, B.A., both discharged their duties in the most diligent and satisfactory manner.

The Agent-General for Victoria, Sir Graham Berry, assisted the Commission by every means in his power, and to that gentleman, and to Mr. J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G., we feel much indebted. The offices and staff of the Agent-General were always freely placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, and everything in their power was done by the gentlemen named to render the representation of this colony successful. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, upon whom the chief control of the Exhibition devolved, at all times treated the representatives of our Commission with courteous consideration, and throughout the various branches of the Exhibition the most harmonious relations existed to the end. The only members of the Commission who visited the Exhibition were Messrs. Henry Burrows, who remained from the opening until after its close, G. F. Morris and David Mitchell; all three gentlemen gave their best attention to the affairs of the Victorian Court, and rendered material assistance to the President and Secretary.

Although not members of the Commission, the Hon. M. H. Davies, M.P., the Hon. William Wilson, the Hon. J. P. Bear, Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. Paul Nihill, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. W. B. Collyns, and many other Victorians then residing in London, rendered important and valuable services in assisting to prepare the Victorian Court, and we have pleasure in placing on record our appreciation of their patriotic efforts.

The Victorian Court was nearly three times larger than was at first contemplated, and the expenses connected with the freight, fitting up, and maintaining the court were proportionately heavier. The abandonment of the proposed Colonial Museum added materially to the cost, as it had been intended to present most of the Government collections to that institution, and packing-cases, &c., were consequently broken up and utilized in fitting up the court. These, of course, had to be re-made at the close of the Exhibition, adding greatly to the difficulties of closing the affairs of the court in London. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Victorian Court is appended.

Every assistance was rendered to the Commission by the Honorable the Chief Secretary and the officers of his department, through whom most of the business with the Government was transacted; and we desire to place on record our thanks for the unvarying courtesy and assistance received at the hands of Mr. T. R. Wilson, Under-Secretary, the officers of that department, and the public service generally.

Our thanks are due to the Mayor of Melbourne for the use of a room in the Town Hall for meeting purposes, and also to the Commissioners of Railways for concessions in the matter of carrying and storing exhibits. Mr. Speight and his colleagues, as well as Mr. John Anderson and other officers of the department, at all times manifested a strong desire to facilitate our arrangements by every means in their power.

That the late Exhibition will be attended with good and lasting results is beyond doubt. Through its agency, many hundreds of thousands of our fellow-subjects in the mother country have been made acquainted with our products and resources, and the advantages, material and social, which this and the other colonies possess as a place of change or permanent residence.

We regret greatly to have to report that, since the issue of this Commission, we have lost three valued members by death—Mr. P. B. Wallace, M.P.; Mr. Henry Bell, J.P.; and Mr. Robert Caldwell, J.P. They were all hard-working members of the Commission, and were most assiduous in their attendance.

JOSEPH BOSISTO, President. GEORGE F. MORRIS. HENRY BURROWS. HENRY UPTON ALCOCK. ANDREW PLUMMER, M.D. WILLIAM KERR THOMSON. DAVID MITCHELL. JOHN BLYTH. JOHN B. WHITTY. ANDREW ROWAN. JOHN NIMMO. PHILIP RUSSELL. THOMPSON MOORE. THO. BENT. ALEXANDER YOUNG. JENKIN COLLIER. JOHN McINTYRE. WILLIAM GLOVER. (Mr. Charles Smith is absent from Victoria.)

JAMES THOMSON, Secretary.

18th August, 1887.

At the final meeting of the Commissioners held on the 18th day of August, 1887, the following motion was proposed by Mr. H. U. Alcock, seconded by Dr. Plummer, and carried unanimously:—

"The Commissioners, in conclusion, desire to express their best thanks to the President, Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P., C.M.G., for the able manner in which he has filled that onerous position, and for the great amount of time and attention he has throughout given to the business of the Commission. His lengthened sojourn in Australia and experience of its varied resources, combined with his scientific knowledge, rendered his representation in London especially valuable.

"Mr. James Thomson, our Secretary, has performed the duties of his position to our entire satisfaction, and we are pleased to place on record our appreciation of the admirable manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Commission to a most successful conclusion."

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To Amount of Parliamentary votes for financial years 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8	24,900 0 0	By Cost of preparing various Government exhibits—the majority of which have been returned to Adelaide and Melbourne, and		
		are available for future exhibitions—by Departments of Agri-		
		Directors of National Museum, Technological Museum, Mel-		
		bourne Botanic Gardens, and Department of Railways, also		
		various trophies illustrative of Victorian industries		0
		" Freight, Insurance, &c., on exhibits to London	17	<b>01</b> 1
		" Fitting up and decorating court, hire of show cases, &c.	4,322 19	<b>.</b>
		" General expenses of maintaining victorian Court, wine cellars,		
		stationery, postage on handbooks, petty cash, &c., at South		
		Kensington, from January, 1886, to December,		
		1886 £3,051 7 9		
		"Less amount realized from auction sale of furniture		
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		Travalling expanses of President and Someters and Indian	7 100,7	מ
		3, Tieroning expenses of Hesitems and Sectoraly Over a politic of in-		
		spection to the vinevarils of France and Spain	1 650 0	<b>C</b>
		Salaries and wages of clerks, workmen. &c., in London	, rc	
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			473 5	1~
_		" Subsidy paid to sundry exhibitors who prepared special and		
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_		Commissioners in lieu of purchase, the Commissioners being		
_		relieved from further responsibility either on account of loss		
_		by sale or damage	1,562 19	G
_		" TIVELLY OF COLUCES IN LACE OF CHAIRMAN OVER A DEFICU OF 23 YEARS, This has a of firmiting & A.	7 0 047	•
_		Salaries of Secretary, office staff, and workmen in Melbourne.	>	5
_			2,370 0	0
		" General expenditure in Melbourne, including stationery, adver-		
_		insurance, to be refunded by the Victorian Commission for the		
		medals, and all incidental expenses	380 10	G.
		:		I 64
	£24,900 0 0		£24,900 0 (	0

MEMORANDUM.

In addition to the Parliamentary votes specified above, the Commission received from the sale of wines, fruits, and other products the sum of £3,240 12s. 7d., which has been returned to exhibitors.

JOSEPH BOSISTO, President,
JAMES THOMSON, Secretary.

Melbourne, 15th August, 1887.



COUNTY RESIDENCE OF THE HON. W. IRVING WINTER, M.L.C.

#### PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

#### To the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The first shipment of exhibits to the Victorian Court, South Kensington, was made as far back as August, 1885, nine months before the date of the opening of the Exhibition. The shipment consisted of a splendid collection of tree ferns and other characteristic Australian plants, carefully collected by Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens. There were nearly 600 specimens in all, and they were shipped at such an early date in order to insure their arrival in London prior to the commencement of winter, exposure to the frost and snow having naturally to be guarded against. The snipment was most successful fully 70 per cent. of the plants arriving in good condition. They were immediately taken charge of by Mr. Barron, of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, at Chiswick, who personally superintended their carriage to the gardens, and arranged for their proper treatment during the protracted and very severe winter that followed upon their arrival. They were kept in heated conservatories to within a few days of the opening of the Exhibition, and, when arranged under Mr. Barron's supervision, formed one of the most attractive features, not only of the Victorian Court, but of the whole Exhibition. As they had, of course, to be shown under cover, arrangements were entered into for the construction of a suitable conservatory, built on an improved principle by Messrs. Arthur Dashwood and Company, of Wimbledon. The conservatory was 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, from 15 to 20 feet in height, and during the currency of the Exhibition the structure answered its purpose admirably. So attractive was this form of illustrating the characteristic vegetation of Australia, that the Commissioners for New South Wales. Queensland and New Zealand also arranged for the construction of similar buildings, which were stocked with plants indigenous to their respective colonies. These formed a distinct and novel feature of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and tended in no small degree to contribute to its popularity. Sketches of the Victorian fernery appeared in all the leading Elustrated journals, and an interesting view of the exterior of the conservatory, together with that for the New South Wales Commission, is given in the present report.

This large and valuable shipment having arrived safely in London preparations were made for the despatch of all the general exhibits with the least possible delay. The Victorian Railway Commissioners having kindly granted the necessary storage accommodation at their central depix, Spencer-street, exhibitors sent in their goods early in December, and a large shipment was made on the 17th of that mouth. On the same date the Secretary safed for London by the P. & O. steamer Anison-i-Hand in order that he might personally design the court and superlinend the arrangements connected with the unpacking and display of the exhibits. It was arranged that the President of the Commission, who was detained by the Parliamentary elections, should proceed six weeks later. In the first general shipment of exhibits there was included

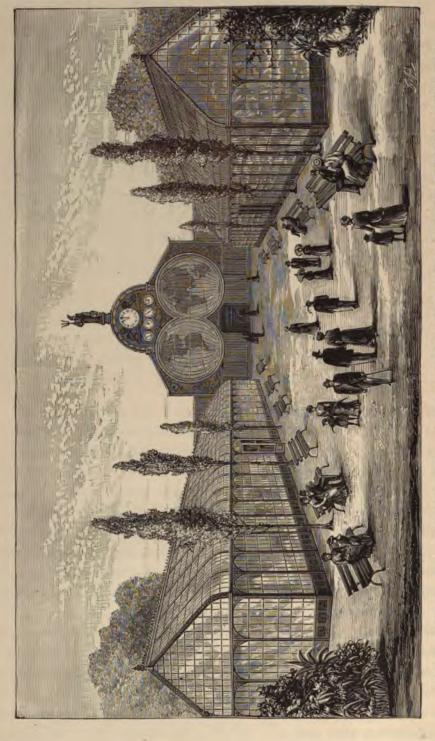
wines, beers, and other liquors sent to the Exhibition, it being considered desirable that these should be allowed to rest as long as possible prior to the opening of the Exhibition.

A few days previously a preliminary display of some of the principal exhibits was made in the Melbourne International Exhibition buildings, on which occasion the splendid timber trophy, prepared under the direction of the trustees of the Technological Museum of Victoria, was exhibited, together with most of the oil paintings and other works of art collected by Mr. Alexander Fletcher, who kindly officiated as honorary superintendent of that important department. It was estimated that upwards of 3,000 separate articles were then exhibited, and the anticipations formed as to the eventual success of the Victorian Court were, in the end, fully justified. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Loch, together with the Premier, Chief Secretary, and other members of the Government, were amongst the visitors on the occasion.

Another shipment was made before the Christmas holidays, and after that every successive mail steamer leaving for London conveyed fresh consignments. Some of these did not reach the Victorian Court until long after the opening day. In the meantime, work was being pushed forward in London as expeditiously as circumstances permitted. On the arrival of the Secretary in London, he interviewed Mr. R. Murray Smith, then Agent-General and Executive Commissioner for Victoria. Mr. Smith rendered every assistance in his power, placing the services of his staff and the use of his office at the Secretary's disposal. The winter was one of the most severe and protracted that had been experienced for many years, and many difficulties arose in consequence, particularly in connexion with the decoration and fitting up of the various courts, work having had to be suspended for days together in consequence of the frost, fogs, and snow storms which prevailed almost continuously during the months of February and March.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the work was pushed forward with energy, and the space allotted to Victoria, although three times as large as that originally intended for the colony, was completely filled prior to the opening day. The Victorian Court was situated in the very heart of the Exhibition, over three distinct galleries, the principal one of which was devoted to paintings, photographs, and other works of art, agricultural exhibits, gold trophies, meteorological and technological collections, and other high-class exhibits. The decorations, which were of a particularly handsome character, were carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. I. Hunter Donaldson, at that time a member of the firm of Gillow and Company, one of the leading artistic firms in the United Kingdom. Mr. Donaldson entered into the work con amore, receiving the assistance of such well-known artists as Mr. J. East and Mr. H. J. Henri. In the second gallery or section of the court was located the beautifully finished model of the Band and Albion Gold Mining Company's crushing machinery, consisting of a 40-head battery of stampers, shown in perfect working order. As it was desirable that this extremely interesting exhibit should be retained in the Victorian Court, special arrangements were necessary for the supply of boiler, steam-pipes, &c.; but all difficulties in this direction were successfully overcome, and the model was shown at work regularly during the Exhibition. Probably nothing more attractive was exhibited in the building. The handsome national wine trophy of Victoria, erected at the expense of the Victorian Commissioners, and which bore the name and address of every wine-grower who exhibited, was also placed in this part of the court, the beautifully executed panoramic view of Victorian





EXTERIOR OF VICTORIAN AND NEW SOUTH WALES FERN HOUSES.

The British Possessions were shown on the two Hemispheres in the background with clocks representing the hour at various parts of the world, and a figure of Britannia dominating the whole.

vineyards being also introduced to heighten the effect. With commendable enterprise, Mr. J. P. Bear, who was at that time residing in London, arranged for the construction, at his own cost, of a splendid wine trophy representing the Chateau Tahbilk vineyard, which formed a novel and highly attractive feature. All the splendid trophies of Messrs. McCracken and Company, Boyd and Head, and other brewing firms, together with those contributed by Messrs. P. G. Dixon and Company, and the Warrenheip Distillery Company, were also placed in close juxtaposition, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the Australian wine bar. Suites of furniture exhibited by Messrs. Moubray, Rowan, and Hicks and W. H. Rocke and Company were displayed in rooms specially constructed for the purpose, and decorated almost entirely with exquisitely painted panels and friezes, by Miss Fanny Purves, a young lady who, although residing in London, participated in the Exhibition as a native of Victoria; the display, as a whole, being by far the best of the kind in the entire Exhibition.

The proprietors of the Argus, Australasian, and the Sketcher, as well as the proprietors of the Age, the Leader, and the Illustrated Australian News, fitted up in this part of the court separate reading rooms, round which choice specimens of engravings published in their respective journals were hung, and where the latest files of Melbourne newspapers were always obtainable. This proved of immense interest to many thousands of visitors, particularly those from Australia.

The very fine samples of grain exhibited by the Department of Agriculture and various agricultural societies, as well as by private exhibitors, were also shown in glass cases tastefully arranged, flanked by fine photographs of prize stock on view at the National Agricultural Society's Spring Show.

The third section of the court contained various exhibits of Messrs. Alcock and Company, James McEwan and Company, Swallow and Ariell, T. B. Guest and Sons, Dillon, Burrows and Company, Lewis and Whitty, Wilson and Corben, in addition to all the tweeds and other woollen manufactures shown by the owners of the Ballarat, Geelong, and Castlemaine woollen mills. This part of the court was replete with manufactures of the highest character, and contained, in addition to those already mentioned, the saddlery and harness exhibits of Messrs. D. Altson and Company, of Melbourne, and Knight and Company, of Sandhurst, as well as the boots and shoes of Messrs. Jeffries, Paul Thomas, and W. Kelly. All the fur goods and exhibits of wool and leather were also displayed in this part of the court, which, like every other portion of the Victorian section, was filled to overflowing, the great difficulty experienced throughout being to find space for the exhibits sent forward.

The conservatory, already mentioned, occupied the whole of one side of the court, into which it opened direct. A broad passage separated one portion of it from the timber trophy of the Technological Museum, close to which was placed the fine collection of bent wood and other timbers shown by Mr. John Perry. The carriages forwarded by Stephens Bros., of Warrnambool, G. F. Pickles and Son, Sandhurst, and Daniel White, of Melbourne, were shown in the main passage dividing the Victorian from the South Australian Court, and where also were placed the ploughs and other agricultural implements and machinery of the Victorian exhibitors. All round this and other sections of the court were placed names of the principal cities and towns of Victoria, on handsomely finished tablets, the decorations on the walls consisting of flowers, shrubs, and other forms of vegetation indigenous to Australia.

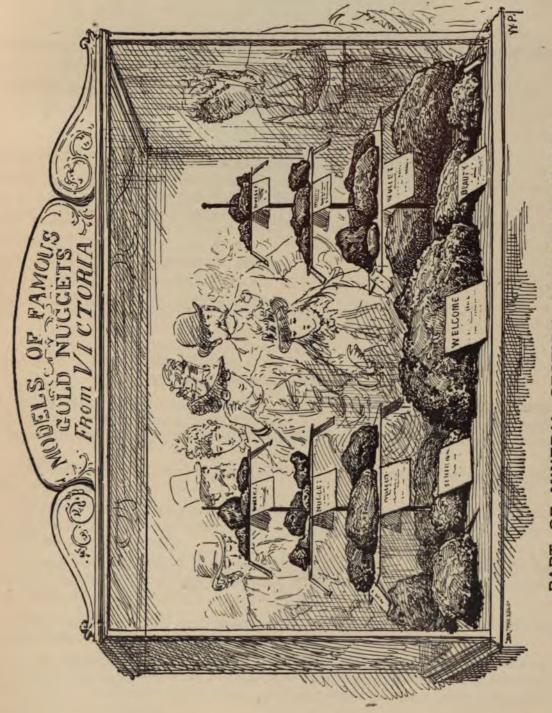
The President arrived in London about the middle of March, and at once took an active part in the work of the Victorian Court. The work of unpacking and placing the exhibits was proceeded with as rapidly as circumstances permitted, and, although considerable embarrassment was caused by the non-arrival of some exhibits which had been promised, and by the receipt of others for which no space had been applied, the court was quite ready at midnight on the day previous to the opening, when it was inspected for the second time by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President to the Royal Commission for England, who was on the latter occasion accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness paid a formal visit, and inspected all the courts on the Saturday previous to the opening, and on that occasion made a thorough inspection of the exhibits contained in the Victorian section. He was received by the President and Messrs. Henry Burrows and David Wilson, two members of the Victorian Commission who were at that time in London, together with the Secretary. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified with the magnitude of the display made by Victoria, and also with the marked advancement of the court at this stage.

A description of the exhibits in the Victorian Court, together with a sketch showing the position occupied by the wine trophies and other prominent objects, taken from a special edition of the *British Australasian*, is appended to this report. It is only one of a large number of articles which appeared in the columns of the London and other British journals, all of which dwelt in complimentary terms upon the general appearance of the Victorian Court, with its splendid display of artistic and educational objects, and number of magnificent specimens contained in the mineral and other collections, all identifying the marvellous progress and wealth of the colony named after Her Most Gracious Majesty.

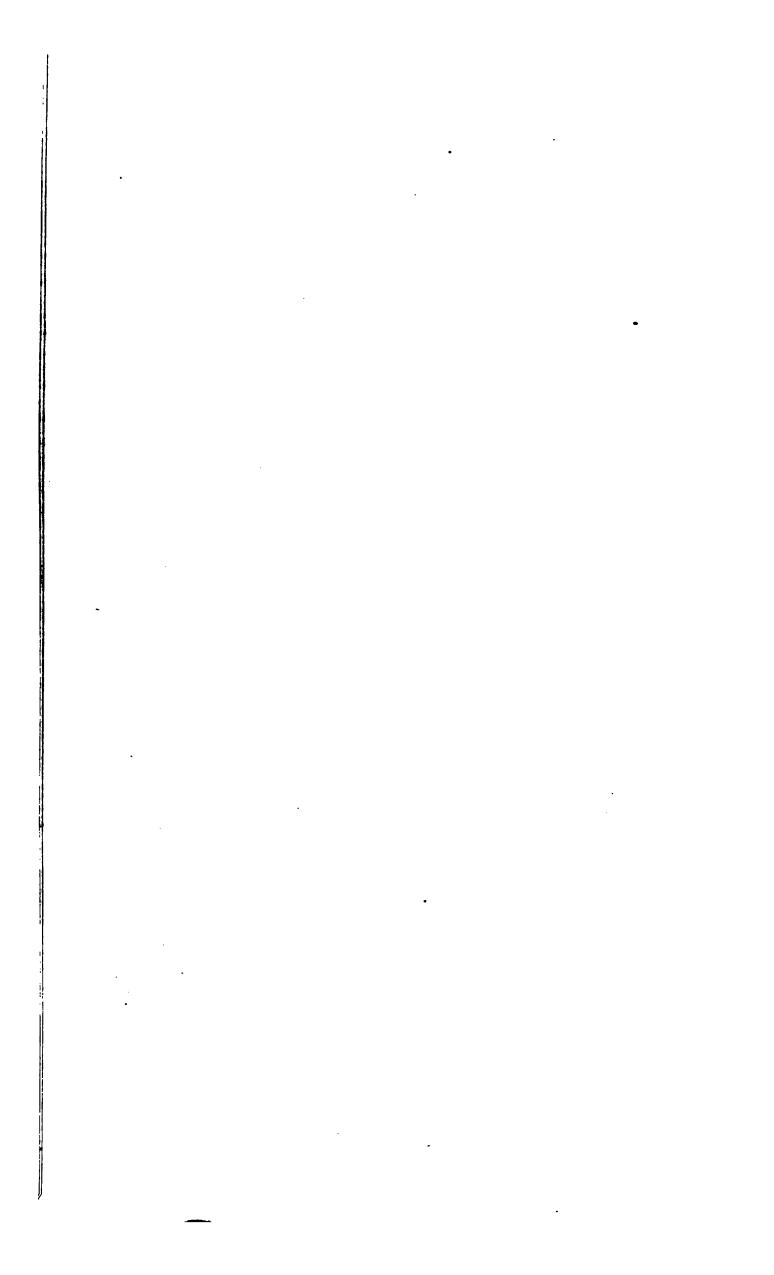
JOSEPH BOSISTO, President.

JAMES THOMSON, Secretary.

August 18th, 1887.



PART OF MINERAL SECTION-VICTORIAN COURT.



### MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,
The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P.,
The Hon. John Woods, M.P.,
The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C.,
Mr. Thompson Moore, M.P.,
Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,
Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,
Dr. Andrew Plummer,
Mr. John Blyth,
Mr. Robert Caldwell,
Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. William Glover, Mr. David Mitchell, Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. James Thomson, Secretary.

The Secretary read the Royal Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and also a communication from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission of England, in which the objects of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were fully set out.

The Commissioners proceeded to the consideration of the first report of the President and Secretary, which was adopted as read.

The President and Secretary were instructed to obtain suitable offices in some premises situated close to the business centre of the city, and the Commissioners then considered draft rules for the guidance of future meetings.

The draft which here follows was adopted without alteration, the day of meeting for the Commission being fixed for every second Thursday, at Three thirty p.m. (3.30 p.m.), and the Bank of Victoria fixed as the banking house of the Commission.

- 1. The Commissioners shall meet on each second Thursday, in the Melbourne Town Hall, or in such other building as may be determined, at the hour of Half-past Three o'clock p.m.
- 2. Five members shall form a quorum, and, if that number be not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the members present may adjourn to a particular day and receive notices of motion for the next or any other day of meeting. Twenty-four hours' notice to be given of all meetings.
- 3. At all meetings of the Commission, the President, when present, shall take the chair, or in his absence a Chairman shall be appointed from the members present. The Chairman may vote on any question before the meeting, and in the event of an equality of votes he shall have a casting vote. The President shall be ex officio a member of all committees.
- 4. Special meetings may be called from time to time, as occasion may require, 1-11

  President or on the requisition of five members of the Commission.

No. 88.

- 5. All proceedings of the Commission shall be entered in a journal, and the first business at each meeting shall be the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which shall, if necessary, be corrected, and, when confirmed, be signed by the Chairman.
- 6. For the better despatch of business, committees of Commissioners may be formed, but all such committees must report their proceedings to the Commission at the first meeting following.
- 7. The finances of the Commission shall be under the control of a committee, consisting of the President and three other members of the Commission. All receipts, income, and moneys from whatever source received by or on account of the Commission shall be paid into the Bank of Victoria, and all payments shall be made by cheques, signed by two members of the Finance Committee and countersigned by the Secretary. All accounts shall be made out on duly authorized Government forms, and when paid they shall be forwarded to the Chief Secretary's Department in the usual course.
- 8. The press shall be admitted to all meetings of the Commission, except when a majority of Commissioners at any duly constituted meeting shall rule otherwise.
- 9. The foregoing rules shall not be varied or amended, except by a motion of which notice shall have been given at a previous ordinary meeting.

A Schedule showing the subdivision of the Commission into seven committees, in accordance with Rule No. 6, was then considered. The committees were arranged as follows:—

No. 1.—Finance and Shipping.

Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P., President,
John Blyth, Esq.,
W. K. Thomson, Esq.,
H. U. Alcock, Esq.

No. 2.—Agricultural and Pastoral.
The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P.,
William Glover, Esq.,
David Mitchell, Esq.,
Dr. Andrew Plummer,
The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C.

No. 3.—Timber, Building Materials, &c.
Jenkin Collier, Esq.,
H. U. Alcock, Esq.,
The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P.,
David Mitchell, Esq.

No. 4.—Manufactures of all Kinds.

Robert Caldwell, Esq.,
Henry Burrows, Esq.,
John Nimmo, Esq.,
J. B. Whitty, Esq.,
The Hon. John Woods, M.P.

No. 5.—Wines, Spirits, and Food Products.

Robert Caldwell, Esq.,
G. D. Carter, Esq.,
Andrew Rowan, Esq.,
John McIntyre, Esq., M.P.,
Henry Burrows, Esq.

The Hon. Thomas Bent moved, and the Hon. John Woods seconded—"That the Wine and Food Products Committee consists of the whole Commission."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Whitty moved—"That the number of members on the Committee be increased to ten."
This was seconded by Mr. Burrows and carried, the following names being added by general consent:—

The Hon. Thomas Bent, John Blyth, Esq., Thompson Moore, Esq., M.P., The Hon. John Woods, M.P., Dr. Andrew Plummer.

No. 6 .- Mining and Machinery.

The Hon. J. A. Wallace, M.L.C., Alexander Young, Esq., The Hon. John Woods, M.P., John McIntyre, Esq., M.P., Thompson Moore, Esq., M.P., John Nimmo, Esq., M.P.

No. 7 .- Education, Science, and Art.

Dr. Andrew Plummer, John McIntyre, Esq., M.P., W. K. Thomson, Esq., Charles Smith, Esq., M.P., Thompson Moore, Esq., M.P.

The President announced that whenever sufficient business arose the Committees would be called together, and the Commission then adjourned till Thursday, the 12th day of March.

Confirmed, March 12th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present :-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President, in the Chair,
The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C.,
The Hon. John Woods, M.P.,
Mr. Thompson Moore, M.P.,
Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,
Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,
Mr. John Blyth,
Mr. H. U. Alcock,
Mr. William Glover,
Mr. Andrew Rowan,
Mr. Henry Burrows.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Messrs. Robt. Caldwell and D. Mitchell, also from Dr. Plummer and Mr. G. D. Carter, Mayor of Melbourne.

Dr. Plummer explained in his letter that his presence was required at an important agricultural show, and further stated that the National Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, had unanimously decided to give the Exhibition Commissioners every possible assistance in the effort being made to worthily represent the colony at London. A similar resolution was passed by the West Bourke Agricultural Society.

Mr. Carter in his letter stated that the day and hour fixed by tings was inconvenient, and, if adhered to, he would be unable to the Commission decided that no alteration could be made at pres

n for its meetscussion,

Correspondence was read from the National Agracordial co-operation of that body would be given to

steps would be taken to give effect to the resolution passed on the subject without delay; from the St. Arnaud Shire Council, stating that the co-operation of that body would also be given; and from the Secretaries to the New South Wales and Tasmanian Commission, forwarding copies of prospectuses, &c., issued in those colonies.

A letter was read from Charles French offering to prepare three cases of Victorian insects similar to those prepared for the Paris and other Exhibitions for the sum of £30.

The matter was referred to No. 7 Committee, "Education and Science"; and a letter from the Rutherglen Vignerons' Association relative to the appointment of experts was referred to the Committee on "Wines and other Food Products."

The second Report of the President and Secretary, intimating that new offices had been secured for the business of the Commission in Market Buildings, and detailing the progress of the preliminary work, was read; and, on the motion of Mr. Burrows, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, was adopted.

A general programme of the Exhibition setting forth its objects, and containing a detailed list of articles which it was considered should be sent from the colony, was then submitted for consideration.

The scheme of classification as printed was approved of, and the various divisions and classes were apportioned to the several Committees, subject to the following motion submitted by the Hon. John Woods, seconded by Mr. Burrows, and carried unanimously—

"That if at any future date during the existence of the Commission it should be discovered that it would be advantageous and proper to transfer certain articles as now classified to any of the other Committees, such transfer shall, with the sanction of the Commission, be made."

Mr. McIntyre brought under the notice of the Commission the fact that at previous Exhibitions exhibitors had complained of the loss or damage of their goods, and, with the view of obviating the recurrence of such complaints in connexion with the London Exhibition, he would suggest that the Commission should at an early date proceed to take the matter of securing exhibitors against loss into consideration.

A conversational discussion ensued, in the course of which the expediency of offering an inducement to certain manufacturers to prepare special exhibits was mooted, and the Commission, without passing any motion on the subject, adjourned till Thursday, the 26th day of March.

Minutes confirmed, March 26th, 1885,

Joseph Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Besisto, M.P., President,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. John Nimmo, M.P.,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Thompson Moore, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The third progress report of the President and Secretary was read, and, on the motion of Mr. Rowan, seconded by Mr. Burrows, adopted.

Correspondence was read from the Chief Secretary's department, intimating that the Hon. J. A. Wallace, M.L.C., had resigned his position as a commissioner, and that Mr. P. B. Wallace, M.P., had been appointed in his stead; also that Mr. R. Murray Smith, C.M.G., Agent-General, had been appointed by the Government to act as Executive Commissioner for Victoria at the

London Exhibition; from Mr. W. H. C. Darvall, Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, conveying the unanimous resolve of that body to support and assist the Commissioners by every possible means; from the Trustees of the National Gallery and Public Library, intimating that Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, Superintendent of the Technological Museum, would assist the Commissioners by forming collections of timbers and ceramic ware; and from Mr. Smith, of Batesford, Geelong, offering to sell an extensive collection of aboriginal weapons, &c., for the Exhibition.

This letter was referred to the Committee on "Science and Education."

Letters apologising for inability to attend were received from the Hon. Phillip Russell and Mr. Alexander Young. It was also explained that, owing to other engagements, the Hon. Thomas Bent and Mr. David Mitchell were unavoidably absent.

An offer was received from Mr. W. H. Masters, Superintendent of the Melbourne Telephone Company, offering to fix up and supply two telephones in the offices of the Commission, without charge.

This offer was accepted with thanks.

The Committee on Pastoral and Agricultural Products reported that Dr. Andrew Plummer had been elected as Chairman, and schedules for grain and wool were submitted for approval of the Commissioners. The report further recommended an extension of the date for entries and exhibits in that section.

On the motion of Dr. Plummer, seconded by Mr. Glover, the reports and recommendations were adopted.

Committee No. 5, on Wines, Spirits, and other Food Products:-

Reported that Mr. John McIntyre had been appointed Chairman, and that a special Schedule for the information of vignerons had been drawn up for early distribution, in which it was stated that only sound wines of a superior description should be forwarded; and that, before shipment, all samples would be submitted to the examination of disinterested experts.

Mr. McIntyre, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the committee would shortly take into consideration other matters connected with the display of food products.

The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. Rowan, and carried unanimously, the circular and schedule of entry for vignerons being also adopted.

Regulations for the guidance of exhibitors in the Victorian Court were submitted and discussed seriatim, as follows:—

- 1. Applications for space in the Victorian Court must be lodged at the offices of the Commission, 20 Market Buildings, Market-street, not later than noon on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1885, except in the case of grain, wool, and other products not available until later on in the season. For these latter, entries will be received up to December 21st, and special forms will be distributed giving all necessary information.
- 2. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of declining to forward to the Exhibition any articles of a dangerous, offensive, or otherwise unsuitable character.
- 3. Exhibits will be conveyed over the railway lines of the colony free of charge, the necessary certificates and printed labels being furnished on application to the Secretary. Arrangements have been made by the Railway Commissioners for the reception and storage of exhibits in the Spencer-street Station, and, in order that shipments may be made in good time, all exhibits, except grain, wool, and other products (for which special arrangements will be made), must be sent there not later than the first week in December. No payment is required for space in the Victorian Court.
- 4. The Victorian Commissioners will pay all freight, insurance, and shipping charges to London, and will also fit up and take charge of all exhibits shown in the Court until the close of the Exhibition; but they will assume no responsibility for loss or damage other than what may be covered by insurance.
- 5. At the close of the Exhibition, exhibits will be handed to any duly appointed agent, or, should the articles be of especial merit or value, such as works of art, the Commissioners w" undertake to have them packed and returned to the colony, every care being taken to ensure safe transport; but beyond defraying the return freight and charges, and insuring the responsibility will be accepted by the Commission. No exhibits will be allowed to be re until the close of the Exhibition.
- 6. It has been suggested by the Royal Commission of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition, and exhibition, and exhibition are the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition, and exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established in London at the close of the Exhibition of England the should be established the shou

state whether they desire that their exhibits should form part of the proposed museum, in which case they will be presented in their name by the Commission for Victoria.

- 7. In the event of exhibitors desiring to otherwise dispose of articles shown in the Victorian Court, the Commissioners desire that agents should be appointed in London, to whom exhibits may be handed over on production of the necessary authority. Should no such agent be appointed, the Commissioners will do their best to realize the fair value of exhibits at the close of the Exhibition; but they wish it to be distinctly understood that they will not be responsible for any loss, pecuniary or otherwise, that may arise from any such sale.
- 8. Show cases should be constructed of Australasian woods (either solid or veneer), of which there is a large variety. In forwarding trophies or other specially designed exhibits, a sketch or plan, with full directions for placing in position, should be submitted to the Commissioners, and should also accompany the packing cases. Tin-lined cases should be generally adopted by exhibitors for packing purposes where articles are of a fragile or perishable character. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon packing, as many valuable articles have been damaged and rendered worthless at previous Exhibitions owing to want of attention in that respect.
- 9. A special Catalogue of exhibits shown in the Victorian Court will be published by the Commissioners for the Colony, and exhibitors are requested to furnish, as early as possible, full descriptions of the articles to be forwarded, together with any information calculated to enhance the interest of the Catalogue or render it valuable for purposes of reference. A condensed edition of the Catalogue will also be issued by the British Commission. No charge for space in either will be made.

On the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Nimmo, the regulations as read were adopted with the following addition:—"The above regulations may be added to or amended from time to time, should occasion arise."

The Commission, at Twenty minutes past Four o'clock, adjourned till Thursday, the 9th day of April.

Confirmed, April 10th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. Thompson Moore, M.P.,

Mr. P. B. Wallace, M.P.,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer,

Mr. Henry Burrows.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, requesting to be supplied with 350 programmes and forms of application for space, and asking for further information relative to the return of exhibits at the close of the Exhibition in London,

The Secretary was instructed to reply that, under clause 5 of the regulations issued by the Victorian Commissioners, provision was made for the return of exhibits of special merit or value, and that no difficulty need be apprehended by exhibitors desirous of having their exhibits returned.

A letter was read from Messrs. James Henty and Co. relative to the date for entering and sending in hops, to which the Secretary was instructed to reply, pointing out that exhibits sent up to the middle of March (of grain and produce not obtainable earlier) would be received in London in time to be shown in the Victorian Court.

Several other letters on the subject of illustrating the Victorian Court handbook, the exhibition of the boat in which Captain Cadell first explored the River Murray, and other matters were referred to the Committee on Education, Science, and Art.

The Chairman stated that since the last meeting he had been waited upon by Sir Samuel Davenport, vice-president of the South Australian Commission, who had promised, on behalf of that body, hearty co-operation in securing the worthy representation of Australia; and he had also met His Excellency the Governor and the Premier, each of whom had expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work.

After some general discussion, the Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 23rd instant, at Half-past Three p.m.

Confirmed, April 23rd, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF APRIL, 1885.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,
Mr. H. U. Alcock,
Mr. Henry Burrows,
Mr. Robert Caldwell,
The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P.,
Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,
Mr. William Glover,
Mr. Andrew Rowan,
Dr. Andrew Plummer,
Mr. J. B. Whitty,
Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual progress report of the President and Secretary was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Rowan.

The Hon. John Woods, M.P.

The first report of the Committee on Mining and Machinery was read and adopted, on the motion of the Hon. John Woods, seconded by the Hon. Thos. Bent.

The Committee reported that there was no information to hand with reference to displaying machinery in motion, and the Secretary was instructed to request the Government to ascertain, by telegraph, whether motive power—either steam or compressed air—would be provided by the Royal Commission of England.

This course was adopted on the motion of Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Whitty.

The first report of the Committee on "Education, Science, and Art" was then presented, and, on the motion of Dr. Plummer, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, adopted. Mr. G. D. Carter was added to the Committee, as recommended in the report.

A letter was read from the South Australian Commission relative to the joint arrangements and management of the proposed Australasian Court at the Exhibition in London, and asking for suggestions on the subject.

After some discussion, the matter was left in the hands of the President, who intimated that he would make due enquiries, and report when occasion should arise.

A second communication from the same body relative to the expediency of a joint display of Australian wines was referred to the Wine Committee, and at a quarter-past Four o'clock p.m. the Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 7th day of May.

Confirmed, May 6th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MAY, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, President,
The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P.,
The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C.,
Mr. John Nimmo, M.P.,
Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,
Mr. P. B. Wallace, M.P.,
Dr. Andrew Plummer,
Mr. John Blyth,
Mr. Robert Alcock,
Mr. David Mitchell,
Mr. Andrew Rowan,
Mr. Henry Burrows,
Mr. Jenkin Collier,
Mr. J. B. Whitty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary, recounting the work performed since last meeting, was read and adopted.

Reports were presented and read from the following Committees, and adopted without amendment, on the motion of their respective chairmen, or members signing on their behalf:—

Timber and Building Materials, Manufactures of all kinds, Education, Science and Art, Wines and other Food Products, Mining and Machinery.

The Secretary was instructed to give effect to the various recommendations adopted by the Committee, and approved by the Commissioners.

A letter was read from the Under-Secretary, intimating that, in consequence of certain representations, the Honorable the Chief Secretary desired to know whether, in the opinion of the Commission, a full and cheerful response would be made by persons interested in the wine-growing industry to the invitation to co-operate in the Exhibition.

Mr. John Blyth moved, that the Honorable the Chief Secretary be informed, in reply to his letter of the 30th of April, relative to the representation of the wine industry on the Commission, that the Commissioners have already received many promises from wine producers in the colony; and from the interest generally displayed in the undertaking the Commissioners are satisfied that a complete and cheerful response will be made under the Commission as at present constituted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Alexander Young, and, after some discussion, carried by 14 votes to 1.

Communications were read from several local governing and other public bodies, also from the South Australian Commission, forwarding copies of circulars, &c., recently adopted; and at Half-past Four o'clock p.m. the Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 21st inst., at Half-past Three p.m.

Confirmed, May 21st, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 21st day of May, 1885, at Half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. Thompson Moore, M.P.,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. John Nimmo, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer,

Mr. W. K. Thomson,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,

Mr. P. B. Wallace, M.P.,

The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Andrew Rowan apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Thomas Bent, in consequence of illness.

The following reports were read and unanimously adopted:-

President and Secretary's report for fortnight ending 21st of May, Manufactures Committee, and Timber and Building Materials Committee.

A letter was read from the Victorian Patent Hydraulic Freestone Co., intimating their intention to send to London an exhibit of stone, prepared according to their process, and inviting the Commissioners to visit their works on the following day.

The invitation was accepted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Nimmo, and the Secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

A letter was read from Mr. R. Murray Smith, Agent-General for Victoria, forwarding copy of a plan, showing position allotted to each of the colonies taking part in the Exhibition, also list of guarantors to the fund for defraying any expenses over and above receipts; and copy of an address by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission of England, made at the first meeting of that body held at Marlborough House.

The whole of the correspondence and address was read, and, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, it was decided that the letter should be printed for distribution to all local governing bodies, and others likely to render assistance in carrying out the successful representation of this colony.

The President mentioned that steps were being taken to obtain a suitable Handbook of the colony for general distribution, and, after some correspondence of a routine character had been read, the Commission adjourned till Half-past Three o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 4th day of June.

Confirmed, June 4th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JUNE, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President, Mr. H. U. Alcock, Mr. Henry Burrows, Mr. Robert Caldwell, Mr. William Glover, The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P., Dr. Andrew Plummer, Mr. Charles Smith, M.P., Mr. Andrew Rowan, The Hon. John Woods, M.P., Mr. J. B. Whitty, Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual fortnightly report of the President and Secretary was read and discussed. The report pointed out that, owing to the space required for passages, the area actually available for exhibits in the Victorian Court was actually less than 8,000 feet, and that, from the applications already received, it was evident a very much larger area would be required. After a discussion, Mr. Woods moved that the Government be requested to forward a cable message to the Agent-General, asking for a clear exhibiting space of 20,000 feet on behalf of Victoria. The motion was seconded by Mr. Whitty, and carried unanimously.

Correspondence was read from the South Australian Commission on the subject of arranging for the display of Mrs. Rowan's paintings of Australian wild flowers in the united court; from the city of Collingwood; and several other public bodies, promising hearty co-operation with the Commissioners; and, after some general discussion, the Commission adjourned till the 18th day of June.

Confirmed, June 18th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present :-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President, Mr. John Blyth, Mr. Henry Burrows, Mr. Robert Caldwell, Mr. Jenkin Collier, Mr. William Glover, Mr. William Glover, Mr. John McIntyre, M.P., Mr. Henry Bell, M.P., The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C., Mr. Charles Smith, M.P., Mr. P. B. Wallace, M.P., Mr. Alexander Young, M.P., Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Chief Secretary's Department, intimating that Mr. Bell, M.P. for Ballarat, and Mr. G. F. Morris, J.P., of Brown's Plains, had been appointed additional Commissioners.

On the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, Mr. G. F. Morris was elected a member of the Wines and Food Products Committee; and Mr. McIntyre also moved that Mr. Henry Bell should be placed on the Mining and Machinery Committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Young, and carried.

The usual fortnightly report of the President and Secretary was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Blyth.

The report of the Wines Committee, submitting circulars for vignerons and merchants, and recommending that a premium of ten guineas should be offered for a design for the wine trophy of the Victorian Court, was adopted without amendment, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre (Chairman), seconded by Mr. Blyth.

With reference to the offer of the United Devonshire Company to forward some exceptionally rich gold specimens to the Exhibition provided they were returned intact, it was decided that the Commissioners should guarantee their safety and accept the offer. A letter was read from the Chief Secretary, stating that information was required by the British Commission relative to the quantity of steam power required by Victoria. The letter was referred to the Committee on Mining and Machinery.

Letters promising co-operation were read from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and the Melbourne Harbour Trust, also from the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institutions.

A discussion took place with reference to the day and hour of meeting, several Commissioners expressing their opinion that an alteration would be desirable in consequence of Parliament being in session.

Mr. Chas. Smith, M.P., gave notice of his intention to move at the next ordinary meeting (in accordance with Rule 9) that Rule 1 be altered so as to read as follows:—

"Rule 1. The Commissioners shall meet on each second Wednesday in the Melbourne Town Hall, or in such other building as may be determined, at the hour of Three o'clock p.m."

The Commissioners, at Fifteen minutes past Four o'clock, adjourned till Thursday, the 2nd July, 1885, at Half-past Three o'clock p.m.

Confirmed, July 2nd, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JULY, 1885, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Henry Bell, M.P.,

Mr. John Blyth, J.P.,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. G. F. Morris, J.P.,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. J. B. Wallace, M.P.,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer, J.P.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work performed since the last meeting, was read and adopted without amendment, on the motion of Mr. Chas. Smith, seconded by Mr. Young.

The Education, Science, and Art Committee reported that a special handbook should be prepared, and that it should not exceed 200 pages, about 70 being devoted to illustrations.

The report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Smith.

A report was read from the Manufactures Committee, to the effect that a series of visits would be paid by its members to the various furniture, coach building, and other manufactories, with the view of enlisting personal interest in the undertaking.

This report was also adopted, on the motion of Mr. Caldwell (Chairman), seconded by Mr. Whitty.

Correspondence was read from the Agent-General relative to the supply of steam power to Victorian machinery exhibits, and also with respect to the sale of wine and other food products in the Exhibition.

The matters referred to were discussed, and finally relegated to the Machinery and Wine Committees respectively for consideration and report.

Mr. Smith moved, in accordance with notice given at a previous meeting, that the Commission should in future meet on alternate Wednesdays (instead of Thursdays), and that the hour should be Half-past Two instead of Half-past Three.

After some discussion it was decided to adhere to the day previously fixed, Thursday, but to meet at three p.m., half an hour earlier.

Mr. Morris suggested that visits should be paid to several of the principal wine-growing districts, in order to meet and confer with growers, but the Commissioners decided to defer taking action until after the date fixed for receiving entries.

Mr. McIntyre brought under the notice of the Commissioners some remarks made by Mr. Hardy, of South Australia, during a recent visit to this colony, which were of special value to local vignerons. The matter was referred to the Wine Committee, and after some general discussion the Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 16th of July, at Three p.m.

Confirmed, July 16th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1885, AT THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, President,
Mr. H. U. Alcock, J.P.,
Mr. John Blyth, J.P.,
Mr. Henry Burrows,
Mr. Henry Bell, M.P.,
Mr. William Glover, J.P.,
Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,
Mr. G. F. Morris, J.P.,
Mr. David Mitchell, J.P.,
Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,
Dr. Andrew Plummer, J.P.,
Mr. J. B. Whitty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary detailing the progress of the work since the previous meeting was read and, after some discussion, adopted, on the motion of Mr. David Mitchell, seconded by Dr. Plummer.

A report was submitted from the Wine and Food Products Committee to the effect that the Agent-General had been written to, asking him to furnish additional information on the subject of wines for sampling for sale.

The report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. John McIntyre (Chairman), seconded by Mr. John Blyth.

Correspondence was read from several shire and town councils, promising hearty co-operation; also from the editors of Once a Month, promising to distribute during the Exhibition 1,000 copies monthly to visitors free of cost.

The Secretary was instructed to reply to each, conveying the thanks of the Commissioners for the promised co-operation.

An invitation from the Shire Council and Agricultural Association of Kyneton to visit that district for the purpose of conferring with producers and others likely to exhibit in London next year was received and accepted, the details of the visit to be left in the hands of the President.

On the suggestion of Mr. McIntyre, the expediency of directing special attention to the manufacturers of Geelong, owing to the apathy of the town council, was referred to the Manufactures Committee.

The President intimated that applications for space would close at the end of July, and after that date several visits could be made to country districts, if such a course were then considered necessary.

At a quarter to Four p.m. the Commission adjourned until Three p.m. on Thursday, the

30th day of July.

Confirmed, July 30th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1885, AT THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. David Mitchell,

The Hon. Phillip Russell, M.L.C.,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. W. K. Thomson,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Dr. Andrew Plummer, J.P.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work since the previous meeting, was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Charles Smith.

A report was read from the Wines and Food Products Committee, in which it was stated that consideration of designs for a wine trophy was postponed for three weeks in order to afford a wider selection.

A report from the Manufactures Committee was also presented. Mr. Robert Caldwell, the Chairman of the Committee, was absent through illness; and the report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Whitty.

A communication was read from the London Chamber of Commerce, sent through the Agent-General, in which the hearty support of that body was promised. The Secretary was instructed to accept the offer with thanks.

Several other communications of a formal character were dealt with; and, at Twenty minutes to Four o'clock, the Commission adjourned until that day fortnight.

Confirmed, August 27th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1885.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for non-attendance were made on behalf of the Hon. John Woods, M.P., Mr. J. B. Whitty, and Mr. William Glover.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Blyth, seconded by Dr. Plummer.

The report of the Wines and Food Products Committee, recommending that the entire arrangements connected with the sampling and sale of wines, &c., forwarded from the colony, should be kept in the hands of the Victorian Commission, was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Burrows.

A letter was read from the Agent-General, forwarding an offer from Mr. P. B. Burgoyne to take charge of Victorian wines forwarded to the Exhibition, and suggesting that the Commissioners should appoint him a member of the British Commission.

It was decided to inform the Chief Secretary that, in the opinion of the Victorian Commission, no outside interference should be permitted with reference to exhibits sent from this country, all arrangements being kept strictly under the exclusive control of that body.

The President suggested that, as many questions were arising in London which would require special attention, the Secretary to the Commission should leave for the scene of the Exhibition as early as possible. Arrangements were being made to facilitate the shipment of goods early in December, and the Secretary would therefore be in a position to leave by the middle of that month. He (the President) hoped to leave five or six weeks later, in which case all matters connected with the arrangements of exhibits could then be dealt with in London.

The Commissioners concurred with the suggestion; and after some correspondence in routine matters was read, a letter from Mr. G. D. Carter, Mayor of Melbourne, intimating that he had been prevented from attending meetings held on Thursdays, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Caldwell moved that the Secretary should write to Mr. Carter, inquiring what day would meet his convenience, in order that an opportunity might, if possible, be afforded him for attending the meetings of the Commission. The motion was seconded by Mr. Burrows, and agreed to.

The Commission then adjourned for fourteen days. Confirmed, September 10th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 10th day of September, 1885.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Henry Bell, M.P.,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.

The following members sent letters apologizing for non-attendance:-

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Dr. Plummer,

Mr. Robert Caldwell.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of work since last meeting, was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Blyth, seconded by Mr. Burrows.

Correspondence was read from the Agent-General with reference to the abandonment of the United Australian Court, the management of the dining and refreshment rooms, the supply and sale of wines, and other matters.

Letters were also read from the assistant secretary of the British Commission, dealing with the question of supplying Australian wines, and giving the particulars asked for by the Victorian Commissioners.

The letters were duly received, and, on the motion of Mr. Smith, the matters referred to in the assistant secretary's letter were directed to be brought under the notice of the Wines and Food Products Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. G. D. Carter, Mayor of Melbourne, thanking the Commissioners for their courtesy in offering to reconsider the day of meeting, and stating his intention of attending, if possible, on future occasions.

Mr. David Mitchell gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting—"That the hour of meeting of the Commission be Half-past Two, instead of Three o'clock, as at present."

After some discussion, it was decided to visit Ballarat on Friday, the 18th inst., and at Forty minutes past Four o'clock p.m. the Commission adjourned for fourteen days.

Confirmed, September 24th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President.

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Henry Bell, M.P.,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P.,

The Hon. John Woods, M.P.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for unavoidable absence were made on behalf of-

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. William Glover,

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Woods.

A report was read from the Wines and Food Products Committee, dealing with a number of matters connected with the sale and exhibit of wines during the progress of the Exhibition, and stating that Messrs. Panton, Allan, and Burstall had been selected to act as experts before the shipment of samples, in order that only sound wines should be passed.

It was announced that Mr. Burstall would be unable to act, and the Wine Committee was asked to nominate a gentleman in his place.

The report was then adopted, on the motion of Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Collier.

In the absence of Mr. David Mitchell, the motion standing in his name, to the effect that the Commission should meet half-an-hour earlier on every second Thursday, was proposed by Mr. Jenkin Collier, and seconded by Mr. Bent, and carried unanimously.

Correspondence was read from the Premier's Office, forwarding copy of letter sent to the Agents-General relative to the expenditure on account of the Victorian Court, and other matters. A letter was also read from the Royal Horticultural Society of England, offering to take charge of the ferns shipped by the *Tasmania*, on the 22nd inst.

The correspondence as read was duly received, and at a quarter to Four p.m. the Commission adjourned for fourteen days.

Confirmed, October 8th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1885, AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer,

Mr. William Glover.

The fortnightly report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work since the previous meeting, was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Blyth, seconded by Mr. Burrows.

A report was read from the Wine Committee dealing with various matters connected with the sale and bottling of wines intended for the Exhibition, and submitting a circular dealing with the same.

[Special Circular-Wines.]

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

COMMITTEE No. 5 .- WINES, BEERS, SPIRITS, AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS.

JOHN McIntyre, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

The Hon. John Woods, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer, President of the National Agricultural Society of Victoria,

John Blyth, Esq., J.P., President Melbourne Chamber of Commerce,

The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P., Mayor of Brighton,

Robert Caldwell, Esq., ex-President Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, Andrew Rowan, Esq., J.P.,

G. D. Carter, Esq., Mayor of Melbourne,

Thompson Moore, Esq., M.P., J.P.,

Henry Burrows, Esq.,

G. F. Morris, Esq., J.P.,

Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P., President (ex-officio Member).

Offices: 20 Market Buildings, Market-street, Melbourne, October 8th, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the above Committee, to state that, with the view of affording the producers of Victoria an opportunity for placing their wines before the British public in London next year, special facilities will be afforded by the Royal Commission of England for the sampling and sale of wines in the Exhibition. Dining and refreshment rooms and Colonial wine bars will be established and carried on under the direct control of the Royal Commission, and, in order that producers and consumers may be brought fairly together, no caterers or other middlemen will be allowed to interfere with the arrangements. Only the freight and actual working expenses will be deducted from the proceeds of the wines and other produce sold, it being the desire of the Commission to conserve the interests of the exhibitors, and to secure for them the fullest possible advantages to be derived from the undertaking.

The Victorian Commissioners, in addition to receiving a dozen bottles of each sample for the experts and for general tasting purposes, have decided upon forwarding wines in bulk, the maximum quantity allowed to each exhibitor being 10 hogsheads, or 20 quarter-casks. The bulk wines will be bottled off in London and made available for sale at the wine bars and in the refreshment rooms, unless exhibitors decide otherwise. For this purpose an ample supply of labels and capsules should accompany each exhibit, an expert cellarman in London attending to all other matters connected with the bottling. The Exhibition will remain open for six months—twelve hours daily—and as the supply represented by the maximum quantity stated above (10 hogsheads, or 20 quarter-casks) may prove insufficient, you will oblige by intimating, at your earliest convenience, what further quantity of wine, either bottled or suitable for bottling, you are in a position to forward to the Exhibition. This extra wine will, of course, be sent at your own expense, but every care will be taken to ensure its proper treatment and sale in the Exhibition.

All wines must be sent to the cellars of the Melbourne International Exhibition, Carlton Gardens, not later than Saturday the 21st day of November next, where they will be stored pending shipment early in December. The necessary labels are enclosed herewith, and you will oblige by placing two on each cask or case.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOMSON,

Secretary.

Mr. John Blyth, in the absence of Mr. McIntyre (Chairman), moved the adoption of the report and accompanying circular, which was read by Dr. Plummer.

Mr. Caldwell moved, as an amendment, that the words in the fifth line of Clause II. of the circular, "unless exhibitors decide otherwise," be omitted, and that in the next line, after the words, "each exhibit," the following should be added:—

"Vignerons who may not have old wine suitable for the above purposes may send one or two quarter-casks of each wine grown by them, which will be for sampling by the wine trade and foreign buyers.

The quantity altogether must not exceed the 10 hhd. or 20 quarter-casks as above limited. At the close of the Exhibition these casks will be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds handed to the consignors."

The amendment was not seconded, but after a discussion the Commission agreed to remit the circular back to the Wine Committee in order that the point raised by Mr. Caldwell might be considered by that body.

Correspondence was read from the Agent-General with reference to a proposed exhibition of living fishes, but the matter was left over for consideration at a future meeting.

Several other letters from the Agent-General, referring to the redistribution of space and forwarding amended plans, were also read and duly received.

An invitation to visit Rutherglen on the 29th of October, on the occasion of the annual show, was accepted, and at Twenty minutes to Four o'clock the Commission adjourned for fourteen days.

Confirmed, October 22nd, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1885.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual fortnightly report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work since the last meeting, was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Burrows.

The report of the Wines and Food Products Committee, intimating that Mr. E. Marks had been selected as an expert in the place of Mr. E. Burstall, and that the circular previously submitted to the Commissioners had been further considered and again adopted without amendment, was read and received on the motion of Mr. John McIntyre (Chairman), seconded by Mr. Alcock. A communication was received from the Wimmera Shire Council, asking the Victorian Commissioners to arrange, if possible, for colonists when in England next year to travel over the lines of railway at reduced rates. The Chairman pointed out that from correspondence received from the President of

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the British Commission there was an evident desire to show Australian colonists every attention during their stay in the mother country, and personally he would, when in London, do all in his power to make things pleasant for Victorian visitors. The Commission, after some general discussion, adjourned for fourteen days.

Confirmed, November 19th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER 19TH, 1885, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Mr. J. B. Whitty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual fortnightly report of the President and Secretary detailing the progress of the work since the previous meeting was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Alcock, seconded by Mr. Whitty.

Correspondence was read from the Agent-General, in which full particulars were given with respect to the admission of exhibits, and the regulations under which they would be shown during the currency of the Exhibition.

Several letters on routine subjects were also read, and at Twenty minutes to Three o'clock the Commission adjourned sine die.

Minutes confirmed, December 16th, 1885,

J. Bosisto, President.

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1885, AT TWELVE NOON.

The following Commissioners were present:—

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. Henry Bell, M.P.,

Mr. Thompson Moore, M.P.,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. G. F. Morris,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. David Mitchell.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual fortnightly report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work since the last meeting, was read and adopted on the motion of Mr. Burrows.

The Committee of Experts appointed for the purpose of testing the wines intended for the Victorian Court sent in their report, in which it was stated that, with one or two exceptions, the wine was found to be in excellent condition.

The President stated that Mr. H. U. Alcock, one of our Commissioners, had met with a very serious accident, and was thereby prevented from attending the meetings of the Commission; that was to be regretted on public grounds, because Mr. Alcock had taken a lively interest in the doings of the Commission.

The President stated that arrangements had been made with Mr. W. Anderson, M.L.A., President of the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria, to look to the shipment of fruit and grapes after he, the President, had left for London.

It was announced that a request had been received from a number of Tasmanian hopgrowers to the effect that they might be allowed a small space in the Victorian Court for the display of their hops.

It was unanimously decided to make arrangements for the request being acceded to.

The President stated that about 12,000 gallons of wine would be sent to London for exhibition, as well as a large quantity sent by vignerons for sale.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the wine experts, Messrs. Panton, Allan, and Marks. The meeting then adjourned.

Confirmed, January 14th, 1886,

J. Bosisto, President.

MERTING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES, 20 MARKET BUILDINGS, ON THURSDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1886, AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,

Mr. Henry Bell, M.P.,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Mr. A. Burrows,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. G. F. Morris,

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The usual report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work since the last meeting, was read and adopted.

The President explained that it would be necessary to appoint a chairman to act during his (the President's) absence, and Mr. John Blyth was unanimously elected to the position.

The meeting then adjourned.

Confirmed, January 26th, 1886,

J. Bosisto, President.

MEETING OF |COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION, MARKET BUILDINGS, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., President,

Mr. John Blyth,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.P.,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. David Mitchell,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Jenkin Collier,

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. G. F. Morris.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of the work since the last meeting, was read and adopted, on the motion of Mr. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Morris.

There being no further business, the Commission adjourned to "Scott's," for the purpose of wishing the President bon voyage, prior to his departure for London by the Valetta, on the 28th January.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION, MARKET BUILDINGS, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH.

The following members were present:-

Mr. John Blyth, Chairman,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. J. B. Whitty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman reported that the work of the Commission was progressing satisfactorily, and that nearly the whole of the exhibits had been shipped to London.

A letter was read from the President and Secretary in London, detailing the progress of the work in connexion with the fitting up and decoration of the Victorian Court, and stating that everything would be in order for the opening ceremony on the 4th of May.

As there was no further business to be considered, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BLYTH,

July 15th, 1886.

MRETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION, 20 MARKET BUILDINGS, ON THURSDAY, JULY 15TH, AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. John Blyth, Chairman,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer, J.P.,

Mr. Robert Caldwell,

Mr. H. U. Alcock, J.P.,

Mr. J. B. Whitty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Acting Secretary read a letter from the President and Secretary in London, dealing with the arrangements in connexion with the Victorian Court.

The question was raised as to whether the Commission thought it advisable to issue another edition of the *Illustrated Handbook of Victoria*, but, after some discussion, it was decided not to take any further action in the matter.

There being no further business, the Commission then adjourned.

JOHN BLYTH, August 18th, 1886.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION, MARKET BUILDINGS, MARKET-STREET, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th, AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. John Blyth, Chairman,

Mr. John McIntyre, M.L.A.,

Mr. Charles Smith, M.L.A.,

Mr. Andrew Rowan,

Mr. W. K. Thomson,

Mr. Thompson Moore,

Mr. William Glover.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Acting Secretary read some correspondence from the Treasurer and Secretary in London, giving some interesting particulars of the work in connexion with the Victorian Court. After some discussion, it was moved and seconded that the letters be received.

A report of a meeting of the Wine Committee, held prior to the meeting of the Commission, at which the following resolution was passed, was presented, and, after a considerable amount of discussion, was received. The following is the report:-

"A meeting of the Wines Committee was held at the Commissioners' offices this morning. A letter was read from the President and Secretary in London, referring to the arrangements made for the sale of wines in the Victorian Court. After considerable discussion, the following motion was proposed by Mr. Blyth, seconded by Mr. Thompson Moore, and carried:-

"'The committee regret the number of complaints that have appeared in the press regarding the wine sent to the Exhibition; but, in face of the official communications received, we are of opinion that everything possible is being done by the President of the Commission in the interests of the wine exhibition, and believe that the exhibitors will ultimately be satisfied that their interests have not been neglected. A copy of a telegram received by His Excellency the Governor from the Royal Commission of England, stating that it was proposed to present His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with a testimonial in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in connexion with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, was read, and it was agreed that subscriptions towards the funds for the proposed testimonial should be received by Mr. Cameron, Acting-Secretary to the Commission."

As there was no further business, the Commissioners adjourned sine die.

JOHN BLYTH, September 28th 1886.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION, 20 MARKET BUILDINGS, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, AT HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK P.M.

The following members were present:—

Mr. John Blyth, Chairman, The Hon. J. Nimmo, M.P., The Hon. Thomas Bent, M.P., Mr. Charles Smith, M.P., Mr. H. U. Alcock, Mr. Thompson Moore, Mr. W. K. Thomson, Mr. Andrew Rowan, Mr. William Glover, Mr. Robert Caldwell.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman explained that the object of calling the Commission together was to consider the question of the proposed testimonial to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Acting-Secretary read correspondence received from the Royal Commission in England, detailing the arrangements that had been made for raising funds for the purpose indicated, and asking the co-operation of this commission in the matter.

The Acting-Secretary submitted a draft of circular letter it was proposed to issue to those interested, inviting subscriptions towards the fund.

Mr. Nimmo moved that the circular be adopted, and that the matter be left in the hands of the Finance Committee. Mr. H. U. Alcock seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Charles Smith, it was decided that copies of the circular should be forwarded to each Member of Parliament, to each shire and borough Council throughout the colony.

The Commissioners then adjourned sine die.

JOHN BLYTH, October 29th, 1886. MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE OFFICES, MARKET-STREET, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21 1886, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

The following members were present:-

Mr. J. Blyth, Chairman, Mr. J. McIntyre, Mr. Charles Smith, Mr. H. U. Alcock, Mr. Jenkin Collier, Mr. J. B. Whitty, Mr. G. F. Morris, Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman explained that the object of calling the meeting was to consider a letter f Mr. Jas. Thomson, the Secretary, in London. He was sure that after hearing the letter read Commissioners would feel satisfied that the best interests of the exhibitors generally had I studied, and that Mr. Bosisto and Mr. Thomson had done all that was possible to be done in interests of the winegrowers of the colony.

The Acting-Secretary then read a long communication from Mr. Thomson dealing with wine question from the date of his arrival in London to date of his writing. While admitting t at first the arrangements for the sale of wines were not so complete as could be desired, he mutained that the best had been done under the circumstances, and that the exhibitors would thoroughly satisfied with the result of the Exhibition. Mr. Thomson also forwarded a statem showing that the sale of Victorian wines was larger than that of any other colony represented the Exhibition. Mr. McIntyre considered the letter most satisfactory, and was sure that everyth that could be done for the winegrowers of the colony had been done by Mr. Bosisto and Thomson. On the motion of Mr. G. F. Morris, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, a unanimous vote thanks was passed to Mr. Bosisto and Mr. Thomson for the able manner in which they represent Victoria at the Exhibition. The Commission then adjourned sine die.

John Blyth, November 8th, 1886

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD AT THE OFFICES, MARKET-STREET, ON MONDAY, NOVEM 8th, at Twelve noon.

The following members were present:-

Mr. John Blyth, Chairman, Dr. Andrew Plummer, Mr. H. U. Alcock, Mr. J. B. Whitty, Mr. Andrew Rowan, Mr. Charles Smith, Mr. W. K. Thomson.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was received from the Chief Secretary's Office, intimating that His Royal Highr the Prince of Wales had expressed a desire that as many as possible of the exhibits now be shown in the various Courts at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London should be allower remain for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a collection for the proposed Imperial Institute

In connexion with this matter, the Acting Secretary submitted a proof of a circular it v intended to send to all exhibitors, asking whether they would consent to hand over their exhil for the purpose named. It was unanimously decided that the circular, with slight amendme be adopted, and the Acting-Secretary was instructed to have a copy sent to each exhibitor in Victorian Court.

Two interesting communications, dated September and October respectively, were received from Mr. Jas. Thomson, the Secretary in London, detailing the work being done in connexion with the Victorian Court, and stating that matters in connexion with the sale of wines were working smoothly, and that wine growers would be satisfied with the results of the Exhibition.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Commissioners adjourned sine die.

John Blyth, 22nd February, 1887.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1887.

The following members were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., C.M.G., President,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. Henry Bell,

Mr. John Blyth (in the Chair),

Mr. J. B. Whitty,

Mr. G. F. Morris,

Mr. Thompson Moore,

Mr. Alexander Young, M.P.,

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Blyth, who acted as Chairman, welcomed back the President and Secretary of the Commission upon their return from the Exhibition at London, and in doing so alluded to the very satisfactory manner in which the work of the Commission had been conducted during their absence by Mr. D. M. Cameron, the Acting Secretary.

Mr. Bosisto acknowledged the welcome, and expressed the warm thanks of himself and the Secretary to Mr. Blyth, the Chairman of the Commission, who had done so much work during the progress of the Exhibition, and had devoted so much time to the interests of the Commission of the colony. He also thanked Mr. Cameron for his services and Mr. A. Fletcher, who had acted as honorary superintendent of the fine arts section.

Mr. Blyth then vacated the chair, which was taken by the President, who gave a brief synopsis of the work performed in London, and the Secretary read some of the most recent reports from the Agent-General received by the previous mail. The correspondence was received, after which the President and Secretary were empowered to obtain suitable storage accommodation for the exhibits shortly expected to be returned from London. Mr. Thompson Moore expressed the satisfaction of himself and fellow commissioners with the manner in which the affairs of the Victorian Court had been conducted in London, after which the meeting terminated.

Confirmed, April 20th, 1886,

J. Bosisto, President.

# MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS, HELD IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL, ON WEDNESDAY THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1887.

The following Commissioners were present:-

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, President, in the Chair,

Mr. H. U. Alcock,

Mr. Henry Bell,

Mr. Henry Burrows,

Mr. William Glover,

Mr. G. F. Morris,

Mr. Thompson Moore,

Mr. W. K. Thomson,

Dr. Andrew Plummer,

Mr. J. B. Whitty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Mr. John Blyth and the Hon. Phillip Russell expressing regret at their being unable to attend the meeting, but expressing concurrence with the suggestion of the President, that His Excellency the Governor should be invited to distribute the medals and diplomas of the Exhibition.

Mr. Bell also apologised for the unavoidable absence of Mr. Young, M.L.A.

A letter was read from Mr. J. W. Lindt intimating his intention of presenting to the Commissioners 6,000 copies of photographic plates, suitable for being bound up with the official record of the Victorian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The offer was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Commissioners to Mr. Lindt for his valuable donation.

The report of the President and Secretary, detailing the progress of work since last meeting, and suggesting that His Excellency should be invited to present the medals and diplomas of the Exhibition to Commissioners and Exhibitors, was read and adopted on the motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Alcock moved that the President, together with Dr. Plummer and Mr. Blyth, should wait upon His Excellency to request him to undertake the proposed distribution, and that his Worship the Mayor of Melbourne should be requested to grant a room for the purpose in the event of His Excellency consenting.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Glover, and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. F. Morris brought under the notice of the Commissioners a communication from Rutherglen and Murray District Winegrowers' Association, inviting the Commission to attend the annual banquet, &c., of that body, on the 3rd of May.

It was decided to accept the invitation, and to acquaint the Association with the names of such Commissioners as could make it convenient to leave town on the occasion.

After some business of a general character the Commissioners adjourned sine die.

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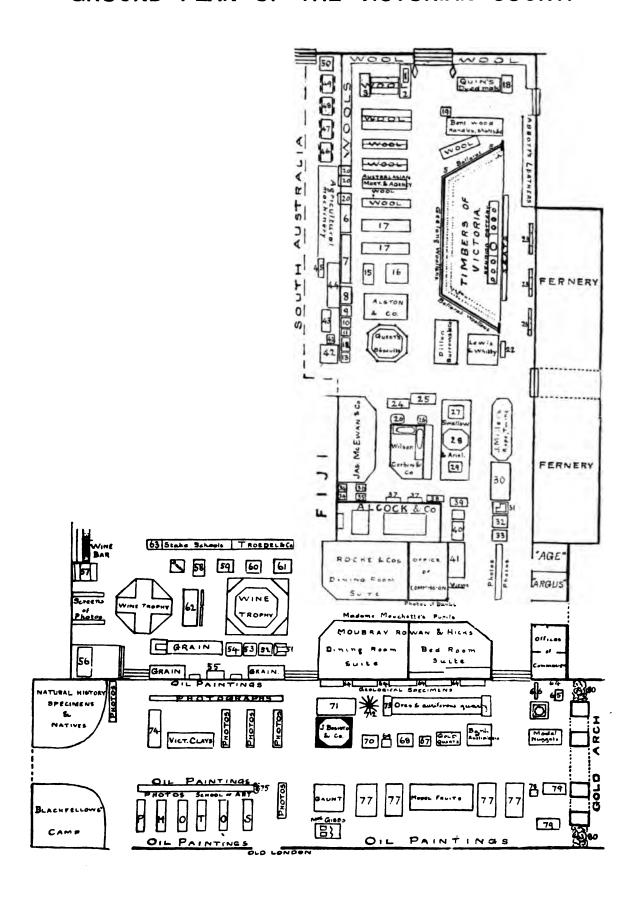
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## GROUND PLAN OF THE VICTORIAN COURT.



#### INDEX TO THE NUMBERS ON THE GROUND PLAN.

- 1. Case of Victorian Birds.
- 2. Wool from Ercildoune (Sir S. Wilson).
- 3. De Little's Wool.
- 4. Raised Case of Wools (R. Goldsbrough and Co., Ld.)
- 5. Rugs, Mats, &c.
- 6. Pentridge Penal Establishment.
- 7. Lincoln, Stuart, and Co.
- 8. Western Meat Preserving Co. (McCall).
- 9. Red Cross Preserving Co.
- 10. Boots—(Pausacker, Evans, and Co.)
- 11. ,, (Paul Thomas).
- 12. ,, (J. M. Kelly).
- 13. ,, (Jefferies).
- 15. J. Curtis.
- 16. Melbourne Meat Preserving Co.
- 17. Tall Cases Containing Numerous Furs.
- 18. W. H. Bullivant's Wool.
- 19. Currie's Ram's Fleece.
- 20. Special Wools.
- 21. Castlemaine Woollens.
- 22. Model of State Railway Carriage.
- 23. Railway Sleepers in Use 22 to 24 Years.
- 24. Jacob Hart and Co.'s Tobacco.
- 25. London and Paris Hat Factory, Fitzroy.
- 26. Hops in Bales.
- 27, 28, and 29. Swallow and Ariell's Exhibits, Confectionery, Biscuits, and Bride-cake.

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- 31. Hannen's Model of Five-roomed Villa.
- 30, 32, and 33. Blind Asylum, Wicker Work, &c.
- 34. Gold Cubes, Representing Products of the Leading Mines.
- 35. Silk.
- 36. Evans' Honey.
- 37. Flexible Enamel (Kitchingman's).
- 38. Luke Nolan's Pottery.
- 39. Model Yachts.
- 40. Cherry's Churns.
- 41. Model of Quarantine Station.
- 42. F. Longmore's Scents.

- 43. Sullivan's Disinfectants.
- 44. Hayman's Leathers.
- 45. Fermor Willson's Washing Machine.
- 46. White's Goddard Buggy.
- 47. Robinson and Morse's Buggy.
- 48. Pickle and Sons' Buggy.
- 49. Stephens Bros.' Buggy.
- 50. Cask 1,010 galls. (Bonetti's Victoria Cooperage).
- 51. Burston and Co.'s Malt.
- 52. Shoolbridge's Hops.
- 53. Walker's Glue.
- 54. Cohn's Lager Beer.
- 55. Grain, Straw, Grasses, &c.
- 56. Working Model (Band of Hope Mine).
- 57. Fairfield Vineyard (Casks).
- 58. Warrenheip Whiskey, &c.
- 59. Loan's Ales, &c.
- 60. Boyd and Head.
- 61. McCracken and Co.
- 62. Table with Newspapers and Periodicals.
- 63. Caldwell and Co.
- 64. Mrs. E. Rowan's Flowers (Oil Paintings).
- 65. Oliver Twist (Terra Cotta).
- 66. Long Tunnel (Plans, &c.) and Gold Pillar.
- 67. Queen's Birthday Mine.
- 68. Edwards and Kaul.
- 69. Astronomical Chronograph.
- 70. Sands and McDougall's Electrotypes.
- 71. Stirling's Australian Alps; Books on the Colonies.
- 72. Maps.
- 73. Geological Survey.
- 74. De Castella and Rowan.
- 75. Baskets made by Aboriginals.
- 76. Natural History.
- 77. Ornamental Cases Containing Insects, Eggs, &c.
- 78. Model School.
- 79. Government Printer's Cases.
- 80. Gold Quartz.

... H. L. ...

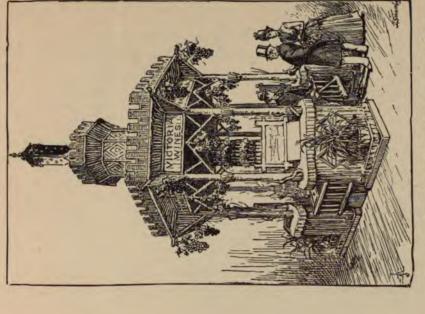
#### THE VICTORIAN COURT ILLUSTRATED.

In its issue of November 11, 1886, the British Australasian thus refers to the Australian Court:—

"At South Kensington, Victoria has set herself to prove her right to the title of the great manufacturing colony of Australia; and the more the public study the display she has made the more will they regard the title as fittingly bestowed She has, by a long way, the most costly collection of exhibits of the entire Australasian group of Colonies; and, at the same time, she shows a greater diversity and command of merchandise. But, beyond this, the elaboration and taste with which the goods have been set forth show an attention to detail, an eye to effect, that is very far from being thrown away. We publish a series of photographs of the Court, giving a fair realization of the display; but the colours are wanting, and the beauty of many of the paintings requires personal inspection. We much admire the draping of the Court, and the panelling with flowers and fruit is tasteful. The main drawback to the area assigned to the Colony being that it is, so to speak, in three sections, and that when we stand in the South Central Gallery (which we shall henceforward designate the Upper Court), we cannot see the West Central Galleries or Lower Court at all. And then the Lower Court itself is in two sections. Thus we have a series of three areas, containing from 7,000 to 9,000 square feet each, instead of one area of 24,000 square feet, the first effect produced by which would undoubtedly have been finer. But the Commission had to take the space allotted to them, or rather such space as they could conveniently lay hands on contiguous to the space at first assigned to them, which was 12,375 feet. According to the plan we published in September, 1885, this space was extended to 19,625 square feet; and then Tasmania elected to be unrepresented in the great Imperial display. This, so far as Victoria was concerned, was a material advantage, for she forthwith secured an extra allowance of space, and her present allotment is as follows :-

					Floor Area.			Wall Space.	
South Central Gallery (Upper Court)			***		7,250	square	feet (	Picture galleries, &c.,	
West Central Galleries (Lower Court)					15,000	,,	,, 1	17,500 square feet.	
Conservatory					1,800	"	27	The state of the s	
Shown in ou	r ground	plan			24,050	,,			
Small engine-house			***		120	**	17		
Colonial market (par	t of)	***	***	***	312	,,	**		
Stores in Gore-lane	***		***		500	**	**		
Tasting bar (part of)					200	11	33		
Colonial wine-room			***		460		,,		
					25,642				
Albert Hall cellars					-	23	2.7		
Albert Hall cellars	***	***	***	455	4,000	33	4.2		
Grand total	***	***	***	***	29,642	11	**		

"The arrangement of the Court was a difficult matter, there being a number of exhibits requiring space to set then off to advantage, while the large gallery of pictures (as large as that of any Colony in the entire Exhibition) and works of art had to be separated as well as might be from the more prosaic forms of merchandise. In these labors, Mr. Bosisto, the President, and Mr. James Thomson, the Secretary to the Commission, both in Victoria and in London, have borne the lion's share; and our ground plan will indicate very fairly the distribution and arrangements they have made. The works of art, pictures, photographs, model fruits, and gold are in the Upper Court, which, on the east, is entered from beneath a gold arch, indicating the mass of gold that has been raised in Victoria since the discoveries of 1851. And a vast sum it is, representing not less than £215,000,000 sterling. We shall, in a later column, furnish a more detailed description of this Upper Court, which, from the gold arch at the east end to the Blackfellows' camp at the west, is full of interest. Turning to the northward and descending a few steps, we find ourselves in a space much the same shape and nearly as large as the Upper Court. This is mainly devoted to wines and spirits, grain, and furniture, upon all of which we shall have much to say. The reception and general offices of the Commission, too, are here-Mr. Bosisto's and Mr. Thompson's office, by the way, is in Old London—and those rivals, the Argus and the Age, rest peacefully side by side. Then there are a good many photographs, mostly of banks and public buildings, also stuffed fishes, some models, and Madame Mouchette's pupils adorn one of the walls with many admirable paintings on china, imitations of tapestry, and other feminine accomplishments. Again proceeding northward, we enter the largest area of the three; and here the first thing that strikes the visitor is the fernery. It is fully stocked, and the ferns have now grown so well as almost to hide the miniature cascades we can hear falling in their midst. This fernery stretches nearly the length of this part of the Court on the east side, and is a very pretty object. But even here we are not in the region of raw materials. Baths and billiard tables, biscuits and bride cakes, hardware and hats, woollens, furs, saddlery, preserved meats, pottery, confectionery, boots, and a mass of other manufactured merchandise meet the eye at every turn. Here, too, there are the wools, skins, leather, and timbers to show that the raw, or partly prepared, materials have not been omitted from the list. The woods, indeed, occupy a very large amount of space, and some of them are evidently admirable growths. We wish that the weights, as well as the periods of growth, of the respective fleeces had been given, and we could then have discussed the wools at greater length; but from Sir Samuel Wilson's case of washed wool (marked 2 on our ground-plan), through the dozen or more cases in which these wools are shown, the clips are of a high degree of excellence. Lastly, we must not omit the corridor that separates the Victorian from the South Australian Courts. On the east side alone are the Victorian exhibits, consisting of first-rate specimens of the carriage builders' art, of agricultural machinery, leather, and of Longmore's scents. And thus we have, altogether, an array of merchandise that has borne the close inspection of experts, as well as it has the superficial gaze of the casual visitor. The Victorian Court is a thoroughly satisfactory one, even though here and there it would, perhaps, be capable of some amplification and improvement.



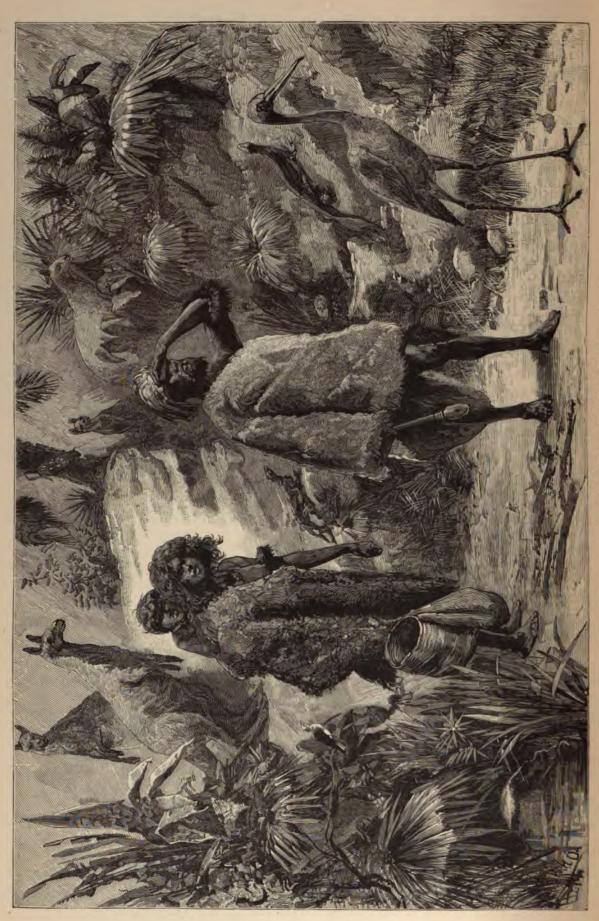
CHATEAU TAHBILK WINE TROPHY-VICTORIAN COURT.



VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKET.

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- THE NICTORIAN COURT

"The sections of the Wine Bar and of the Colonial Wine Room, to which reference is made in our list setting forth the floor area occupied by the Colony, as well as the two large cellars appropriated under the Albert Hall, do not form part of the Main Court, but nevertheless represent what promises to be a large, as it certainly now is a growing, industry. The Victorian vignerons have together sent as much as 20,000 gallons for exhibition, practically the whole of which has been consumed within the building. There has been annoyance caused by the difficulty experienced in obtaining proper sampling and tasting appliances in the Court itself, and because the refreshment contractors were permitted to exclude all but Burgoyne's wines from the dining-rooms. But the fact remains that the really large quantity of wine imported for consumption during the Exhibition has been consumed, and at good prices; and that, after all, is the best test. Amongst the large number of exhibitors it is hard to make a selection; but the wines of the Australian Freehold Land and Produce Company (of the Chateau Tahbilk Vineyard), Mr. Joseph Best, Messrs. Robert Caldwell and Co., Mr. Alex. Caughey, the Chateau Yering Wine Company, Mr. John Currie, Messrs. De Castella and Rowan, of St. Hubert's Vineyard, Mr. G. De Pury, Mr. A. W. Fox, Mr. F. Grosse, Mr. Jochim Kahland, Messrs. Louis Kitz and Son, Messrs. Matthew Lang and Co., Mr. David Mitchell, Messrs. G. F. Morris and Sons, of Fairfield Vineyard, Messrs. Oakley, Adams, and Co., and Mr. G. S. Smith and Sons, of Wahgunyah, are those we have heard most often referred to, and are undoubtedly of a high character. The Exhibition of 1886 has done much to bring these wines into notoriety, and the footing thus made good ought to be retained and strengthened.

"We will now discuss the merits of the different classes of exhibits more in detail. First in the catalogue and most prominent in the Upper Court is the Fine Art Collection, and first amongst the list of such exhibitors we will mention Mrs. Ellis Rowan. Her 100 water-colour drawings of Australian flowers not alone give us a capital idea of many beautiful varieties of plants, but are themselves admirably executed, and fully merit the prominent position assigned to them. Miss Hammond's flower paintings are less numerous, but are also excellent. Amongst the many oil paintings exhibited, mostly of Australian subjects, views, and representations of Australian life, we may mention as being interesting, and especially well painted, Mr. Charles Rolando's views, Mr. Thomson's pictures (by J. A. Turner), Mr. J. A. Panton's pictures of Lake Corangamite, and other scenes, Mr. Dowling's portrait of the Governor, and Mr. Annand's Spring Morning near Fernshaw, by the late Mr. Whitehead; while there are a number of pretty water-colour views and plenty of photographs, those of Messrs. Johnson, O'Shannassy, and others, attracting a good deal of attention.

"Still keeping to the Upper Court, we have the mineralogical and geological specimens, which, though small individually, are numerous enough to fill a number of large cases. The stand occupied by the Bank of Australasia appeals to everyone—it is far too valuable to be overlooked—and the case of model nuggets is also inspected by many. There are also some beautiful specimens of real nuggets in quartz; and then there are the geological specimens, some 700 in number, and the mineralogical specimens, some 600 in number, collected and exhibited by the Department of Mines. School of Mines have also a very praiseworthy collection, over 400 strong, which is to be presented to the Museum of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Amongst those specimens we noticed some good samples of coal from Mirboo, Moe, and the Strezlecki Ranges; and tin, silver-lead, copper, antimony, zinc, and other ores. Mr. Bosisto's fine exhibit of eucalpytus oils, essences, and other preparations, will also serve to bring these useful products into note in Europe, for in medicine, in perfumery, in soaps, and hygienic preparations, the eucalpyts are destined to play a much more important part in time to come. The various useful exhibits of the Technological Museum are many of them located in the Upper Court. It is but natural that the public should collect round the model fruits, they look most tempting. But we find the collection of Victorian clays and manufactures therefrom equally attractive, for they disclose channels for the employment of labour, and in this way the Technological Museum does good service. The Court of Victorian timbers prepared for the Museum by Mr. Barnard, occupies too much space for the Upper Court, and its position in the Lower Court will be found on the ground plan. Many of these timbers are handsome specimens, and have been arranged with an eye to effect. Gaunt's microscopes, telescopes, and clocks, the Government Printer's cases, contain excellent work of their respective kinds; and there is, in addition, some silversmith's work, though not a large display under that head.

"The Blackfellows' Camp and the Natural History specimens at the western end of the Upper Court have always a crowd around them. They testify to a race now nearly extinct, and to animals many of which are common enough in the less settled districts, but are becoming scarce elsewhere. It is wellnigh impossible to describe the realistic scene by which these models and stuffed animals are surrounded. The human models and Mia-Mia were contributed by the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, and the natural history collection by the National Museum of Victoria; but the whole has certainly been very well designed and put together under Mr. Thomson's special care.

"For furniture, Victoria has only one rival amongst the Australasian group, and that is New Zealand. But, while in the case of New Zealand we delight in Seuffert's unrivalled inlaid cabinet work, for massive carving and substantiallymade furniture, we must give the palm to Messrs. Moubray, Rowan, and Hicks, and to Messrs. W. H. Rocke and Co., the well-known manufacturers of Collins-street. Both the dining-room suites are of blackwood (acacia melanoxylon), a wood close-grained, fairly heavy, and taking a beautifully rich polish, turning well, and bending readily under steam. Moubray and Co. also show a pretty bed-room suite of blackwood and mouldings of colonial tulipwood, and it is specially pointed out that the whole of their work was executed in Melbourne, including the bevelling of the glass, and the castors, springs, and trimmings, being of colonial manufacture. All are excellent, and the upholstering very good. It is not only the furniture, but the surroundings also are very attractive. The floral decorations and screens have been admirably executed by Miss Purves; and at night, with the electric light shining down, both the dining-room and bed-room are a very pretty sight. Messrs. Rocke's furniture is also well displayed. Messrs. Alcock and Co. show a full-sized and also a small billiard table of Queensland tulip and Victorian blackwood, and combination and other marking arrangements; the whole well made and finished. Then there is a pretty reception-room of the Victorian Commission. In a different way, the furnishing appliances of Messrs. James McEwan and Co., are also to be greatly commended. The marble grates, kitchener, hat-stand, baths, coal vases, and so forth, are capital specimens of Victorian workmanship. We have not yet referred to the grain, and it must be remembered that it is Victoria and South Australia that grow the weightiest, highest priced grain in Australia. There are numerous samples of wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, and one of fine maize; and some very handsome ears of grain, straw, and grass. The grain is, for the most part, very well selected, of good colour, and containing plenty of flour, though there are one or two specimens which have not stood the summer in the Exhibition so well, and are now somewhat eaten. There are also some good-looking hops and seeds of various kinds. Altogether, there is much to interest us in this section of the Lower Court. From grain to cakes and biscuits is an easy step. Guest's biscuit trophy, and Swallow and Ariell's biscuits and cakes, are both of them shown in our views of the Court, and are very well made, the fancy biscuits being particularly good.

"The wools are numerous; and a large number of first rate fleeces have been collected together, and are shown by R. Goldsbrough and Co. Limited. The Australian Mortgage and Agency Company have also a nice assortment of fleeces. We have not been enabled to obtain a report upon these wools, and packed together in cases it is not easy to discriminate between them. But amongst them, the names of Sir Samuel Wilson, Russell, Bailey, and Wynne, Bullivant, and others would be certain of honorable mention. The woollens from Geelong and Ballarat are hung in long lengths upon the reverse side of the Timber Court, and mostly in plain patterns, and dark colours have stood the wear and tear of six months' exposure very well. They are soft and well-woven all-wool goods, and we have heard favourable opinions expressed concerning them by experts here. They are mostly tweeds and cloth. Quin's dyed sheepskin and other mats are another form of manufactured wool. We have not space to discuss the Victorian timbers at any length. But here are specimens of the strong flexible, richly-coloured blackwood, the still stronger and heavier iron-bark, the gigantic eucalyptus amygdalina, the handsomely-grained and useful sheoak, the dark and resinous sandarac pine, the oily sassafras, the ornamental honeysuckle, the scented musk tree, the wattle, noted for that important commercial product-mimosa bark-the light-coloured tenacious blue-gum, the decay-resisting bastard mahogany, the heavy yellow box, the solid woolly-butt, the indestructible red gum, the soft easily-carved native cherry, the tough beech, and a host of other timbers, many of which are in high repute in the colony, and would be useful here for cabinet work, engravers and pattern makers. There are some still sound railway sleepers exhibited that have been in use nearly a quarter of a century. Less prominence is given to the furs than in some of the other Courts, but many handsome specimens are to be seen in the cases devoted to them. The leathers are difficult to show to advantage, but there are exhibits of sole leather, waxed calf, splits, and so on, of good quality. There are also a number of cases containing well-made boots and shoes, saddlery, and portmanteaux. There are many exhibits we cannot refer to in detail, exhibits shut out from view, such as the tinned meats, the preserves, the sauces, ales, vinegar, scents, and some of the confectionery. These may be of great merit—some of the brands we know to be so-but it is impossible to test all the samples here given. But it is possible to speak in high praise of the carriage builders' work. Altogether Victoria has great reason to be satisfied with the impression she has made here."

The following list will afford an excellent idea of the general arrangement of the Victorian Court:-

### THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF THE VICTORIAN EXHIBITS:—

Abbot, J. H., and Co. Market-square, Sandhurst. Beeswax, honey, barks for tanning purposes; well tanned and curried leather of all kinds.

A'Beckett, Miss Emma Minnie. 77 High-street, Prahran. 1 pair terra-cotta plaques; water-colour drawings—Wattle Blossoms, The Yarra, Heidelberg, Homesick, A Study.

Alcock and Co. 132 Russell-street, Melbourne. Billiard table manufactured of Queensland tulip wood; billiard table (Victorian blackwood); combination cabinet pool money-receiver and marking board, electric marking arrangements, revolving cue-stand and cues, 12 garden seats. Messrs. Alcock and Co. make an excellent display, their billiard-tables showing first-rate workmanship. One of our views shows the position of the area occupied and the canopy over.

Allan, Glover, and Co. 26 King-street, Melbourne. Wheat, barley, malting barley, Cape oats, Tartarian oats, pollard, and others; peas (field—dun and grey).

Altson, David, and Co. 25 Bourke-street west, Melbourne. Buggy harness; saddle, pack; saddle, Australian horse-breaking or buck-jumping; saddle, Australian stock; patent panel, open gullet, bridles, saddles, Australian stock (2), water bottles. This stand contains a fine show of saddlery.

Amateur Photographic Association of Victoria. Royal Society's Hall, Victoria-street, Melbourne (J. H. Harvey, hon. secretary). Twelve groups, views of Victorian scenery, transparencies for magic lanterns, views of Victorian scenery and street scenes in Victorian towns.

Annand, Joseph. Hetherlie, 56 Punt-road, Prahran. A Spring Morning near Fernshaw, by the late J. Whitehead. A very pretty oil painting.

and street scenes in Victorian towns.

Annand, Joseph. Hetherlie, 56 Punt-road, Prahran. A Spring Morning near Fernshaw, by the late J. Whitehead. A very pretty oil painting.

Apollo Bay Timber Co., Limited (The). Office, 54 Lydiard-street, Ballarat (Charles Seal, chairman). Assortments of Victorian timber, seed pods of blue-gum, and leaves of blue-gum, musk, beech, and blackwood. Some pieces of blue-gum are shown that have been under water 30 years.

Ararat Shire Council (J. McLean, secretary). Shire Hall, Ararat. Photographic views within the shire of Ararat. Archibald, Joseph (curator of Museum). Kepler-street, Warrnambool. Stone for building material.

Arnold, James. Loy Yang, near Bairnsdale. Maize (white).

Ashton, George Rossi. 95 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Oil painting: An Australian Hunter; water-colour drawings: On the Hawkesbury, N.S.W., Tel-el-Kebir, Playmates, Alone.

Atkin, Charles Ager, Chemist. 41 and 43 Errol-street, North Melbourne. Quinine wine.

Australian Glass Co., Limited. Melbourne. Glassware, &c.

Australasian Shipping News. Melbourne. (Arthur W. Cleveland, editor). Regular copies of each issue of the Austral asian Shipping News.

Australasian Deodorising, Disinfecting, and Fertilising Company, Limited. 59 Queen-street, Melbourne. Hunter's patent vegetable disinfectant, and samples of artificial manure.

Australian Health Society. Melbourne (Mr. Justice Higinbotham, president; John G. Burrows, secretary). Two bound volumes of Society's publications, and sanitary tracts for distribution.

Australian Freehold Land and Produce Co., Limited. 131 Collins-street west, Melbourne; and Chateau Tahbilk, Goulburn River. Wine. These wines consist of Carbinet, Hermitage, Chablis, Reisling, Claret, Hock, Chasselas, &c., and have been highly approved.

River. Wine. These wines consist of Carbinet, Hermitage, Chablis, Reisling, Claret, Hock, Chasselas, &c., and have been highly approved.

Australian Lithofracteur Co. Limited. 31 Little Collins-street east, Melbourne (T. Tolley Jones, manager). Models of dynamite and lithofracteur cartridges, and drawings of various methods of using the same in mining, submarine, and other operations.

Australasian Mortgage and Agency Co., Limited. Melbourne. Wool in a special case.

Avon Shire Council (W. Leonard Bolton, secretary). Council Chambers, Stratford. Photographic views of interesting objects within the Shire of Avon.

Ayrey, Charles. Waranooke, Glenorchy. Merino wool, unwashed.

Bailey, Arthur Rudolph. Royal Studio, Sturt-street, Ballarat. Photographic views of streets of city of Ballarat, &c.

Bailey and Wynne. Terrinalium Estate, Darlington. Merino wool, washed, four samples; merino wool, unwashed, three samples.

Bailey and Wynne. Terrinalium Estate, Darlington. Merino wool, washed, four samples; merino wool, unwashed, three samples.

Bairnsdale Shire Council (H. Bredt, secretary). Photographic views of Bairnsdale and neighbourhood; samples of timber from Gippsland forest trees.

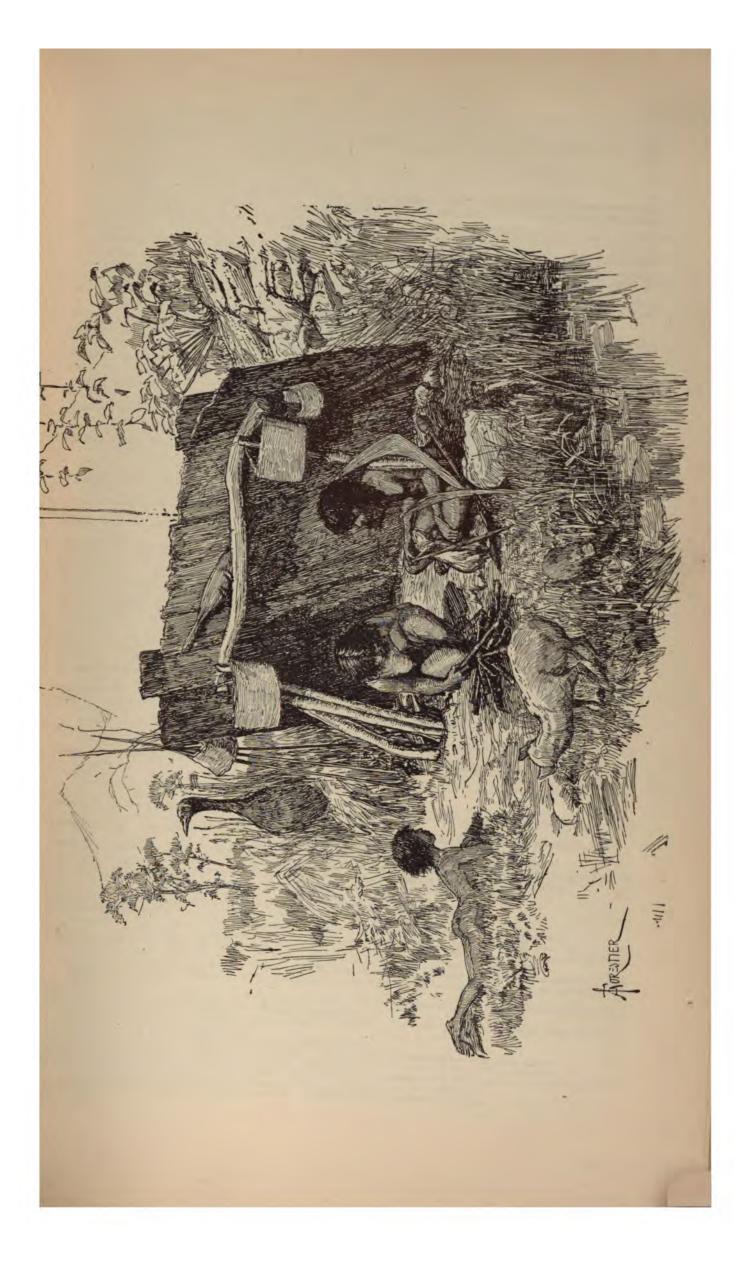
Ballarat City, Town Council (Charles Salter, Mayor). Photographic view of Ballarat City.

Ballarat East, Town Council (William Scott, Mayor). Photographic views of the Town of Ballarat East.

Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, Trustees of. Old Ballarat, by E. Von Guerard.

Ballarat Woollen Mill Co., Limited, The (David Melvin, manager, Sunnyside, Ballarat). Cloth and other woollen fabrics, blankets, tartans (indigo blue), plaids, and wool rugs (coloured). These woollens are displayed on the reverse side of the Timbers, and are well manufactured.

Band of Hope and Albion Consols Co., The (R. M. Sarjeant, manager), Skipton-street, Ballarat. Statistics of mine, blocks of auriferous quartz, samples in various stages of treatment; working model of mining machinery, comprising 3 steam engines, winding and pumping gears, safety cages, pumps, working model of quartz-crushing battery with 40 head of stampers, stone breaker, amalgamating apparatus, &c. Water-colour view of locality of mine.



Banfield, J. W. Ararat. Bound volume of Ararat Advertiser, and copies of each issue to be supplied regularly during currency of Exhibition.

Bank of Australasia. Collins-street west, Melbourne (Edward S. Parkes, superintendent). Photograph of bank premises in Melbourne. Alluvial and retorted gold obtained from celebrated Australian mines. These exhibits are of great value, and are objects of much interest.

Bank of New Zealand. Collins and Queen-streets, Melbourne (T. M. Stewart, manager). Photograph of Bank of New Zealand premises in Melbourne.

Barrett, William. Clayton-street, Ballarat. Victorian Worcestershire sauce.

Barry, James Morgan. Alpine Tannery, Omeo. Hides, tanned; rough tanned kip and crop, tanned kangaroo and wallaby skins, tanned furs, opossum, emu, dingo, platypus, wallaby, kangaroo, native bear, and native cat. Bark for tanning, including wattle and sassafras.

Beard and Sisson. Natimuk Foundry, Natimuk. Stripping Machine (equal to 10 to 12 acres daily), and winnowing machine.

William, and Son. Mitchell-street, Sandhurst. Polished granite, fountain of Harcourt (Mount Alexander)

machine.

Beebe, William, and Son. Mitchell-street, Sandhurst. Polished granite, fountain of Harcourt (Mount Alexander) granite.

Bell, Miss E. Late of Melbourne, now of 47 Broadhurst gardens, Finchley-road, London. Decorative panels, shown in reception room of Victorian Court.

Bendigo Pottery Co., Limited, The. Epsom, near Sandhurst (G. D. Guthrie, managing director). Ornamental parian and majolica vases and other art pottery, with a general collection of Bristol and stoneware articles, jars, butter pots, jam pots, &c., &c. These vases are handsome, and some are of great size.

Bennett, Charles S. 29 Darling-street, South Yarra. Ten water colours, descriptive of Victorian scenery.

Best, Joseph. Great Western Vineyard, Great Western. Samples of wine—hock and claret. These are well spoken of. Billson, Alfred A. Beechworth. Ale, bottled; porter, bottled; cordials, bitters.

Birch, Ellen Cordelia. 44 Argo street, South Yarra. Three fancy tweed hearth rugs.

Blayney, Thomas. Goulburn Vineyard, Nagambie. Samples of wine.

Board for the Protection of Aborigines (Captain Page, secretary). Temple Court, Melbourne. Basket work, representation of a camp of Victorian aborigines, showing the construction of a Mia-mia or rude shelter, with models of natives from life; collection of native weapons, photographic views of the stations established as homes for the aborigines of Victoria; portraits of aboriginals.

Bonetti, Giuseppi. 130 Spring-street, Melbourne. Examples of coopering.

Borough Council of Eaglehawk (William Wood, Town Clerk, &c., Town Hall). Photographic views of public buildings, mines, &c., within the Borough of Eaglehawk.

Bosisto, Joseph, M.P. Richmond, Melbourne. Essential oils, gums, resins, &c.; essential oil of Eucalyptus of commerce, obtained from the allied varieties of the Amygdalina species; essential oil of Eucalyptus Amygdalina; essential oil of Eucalyptus Oliqua, stringybark; specimen samples only, showing the many aromas existing in this family of plants; 33 other exhibits (all fully described

Boyd and Head. Shamrock Drewery, Caraca, Brache and Co. 112 Collins-street west, Melbourne. Twelve samples of wine—Carbinet, Hermitage, Reising, and Verdeilho.

Brien, Lizzie. Domain-road, South Yarra. Drawing-room dado, hand painted; Australian plants and birds.

Brensing, E. Erbslung Vineyard, Nagambie. Samples of wine.

Bruhn, Albert. Emu Vineyard, Emu Creek, Sandhurst. Seven samples of wine.

Brown, Edwin. Shire Engineer, Benalla. Improved castors of brass and other metals.

Brown, John William. Madeline-street, Carlton. Colonial stone as used in public buildings,

Brown, William P. Dandenong-road, Malvern. Tomato sauce, garden sauce, conserve of tomatoes.

Bruford, Frederick Horatio. Merton-street, Albert Park. Three landscapes, the River Hopkins, near Framlingham; the Upper Yarra, the Yarra, near Warburton.

Brumby, Alfred. Omeo. Case of natural history specimens, samples of dressed native furs.

Brunton, T., and Co. Australian Mills, Melbourne. Wheat, flour (patent), flour (imperial).

Buchanan, Charles. View Bank, Beeac. Two samples of wine.

Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel. Titanga, Lismore, Victoria. Merino wool, unwashed, five samples.

Buchan, Captain John. St. Leonards, near Sale. Stuffed native animals: flying fox, flying squirrel, iguana, native bear, native cat, opossum, paddy melon, platypus, porcupine, rock lizard.

Bullivant, Wm. Hose. Longerenong, Murtoa, Victoria. Merino wool, unwashed, two samples.

Burston, Samuel and Co. 123, 129 Flinders-street east, Melbourne. Barley (chevalier), Victorian grown; pneumatic malt, made on Gelland's pneumatic system; amber malt, black malt. All manufactured from Victorian grown barley. Position shown on our grand plan.

Burtt, J. W. 142 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Suburban Melbourne. Portrait of J. Bosisto, M.P., President of the Victorian Commission.

Burtt, J. W. 142 Collims-street cast, Melbourne. Suburban Melbourne, Portrait of J. Bosisto, M.P., President of the Victorian Commission.

Busse, F., and Sons, Burrabunnia Vineyards, Burrabunnia. Twelve samples of wine—Tokay, Aucorot, Reisling, Verdeilho, Malbec, Muscat, Shiraz, and Burgundy.

Caldwell and Co. Melbourne. (London agent—Mr. H. Urquhart, 16 Water-lane, E.C.) Six samples of wine—Chablis, Claret, Hock, Reisling, Port, Muscat—wines of excellent quality.

Calvert, Hock, Reisling, Port, Muscat—wines of excellent quality.

Calvert, John. Bruthen, Gippsland. One bale hops.

Calvert, John. Bruthen, Gippsland. One bale hops.

Calvert, Samuel. 87 Little Collins-street east, Melbourne. Specimens of drawings and engravings on wood, proofs and engraved blocks, water-colour drawings.

Calvert, Samuel. Vita Studio, 77 Swanston-street, Melbourne. Photographs—Portraits of Australian worthies, &c.

Campbell, Archibald J. H.M. Customs, Melbourne. Scientific collection of Australian birds' eggs.

Campbell, Malcolm A. 32 Collins-street west, Melbourne. Water-colour painting—A Bend of the River.

Campbell, W., late M.L.C., of Victoria. First speck of gold, discovered in Victoria by W. Campbell's party in 1849, on the site of Port Phillip gold mine at Clunes; gold in quartz, from Campbell's Creek, found early in 1851.

Carnichael, George. Retreat, Casterton. Special sample of wool grown by the exhibitor.

Carr and Sons. 132 Spring-street, Melbourne. Venetian and roller blinds.

Carwardine, Walter Henry. Charlton-road, Sandhurst. Samples of tallow for export.

Castlemaine Woollen Mill Co., Limited (The). Blankets, flannels, and serges.

Caughey, Alex. Mount Prior Vineyard, Gooramadda. Ten sorts of wine, which have met with a ready sale.

Cawkwell, Henry Atkinson. High-street, Malvern. Mosaic and encaustic tiles, for pavements, hall floors, &c.

Cederberg, John Peter. Oscar II. Villa, 46 Alfred-street, College Lawn, Prahran. Mid-winter, a view from Albert Park, showing the lagoon, Government House, a part of South Melbour

Clarke, Emily Frances. 1, Fairmouth-terrace, Toorak-road. Flowers made of feathers of Australian birds.
Clarke, S. R., furrier, Brunswick. City depôt, Sydney buildings, Flinders-street, West Melbourne. Fur mats, skins of native animals, fur wraps, robes, rugs, caps, coats, vests, muffs, in sloth, kangaroo, wallaby, wallaroo, black, silver-ringtail, and common opossum.
Clarke, Sir W. J., Bart. 27 Queen-street, Melbourne. Two samples of long wool, unwashed.
Cohn Bros., brewers. Sandhurst. Lager beer, specially brewed on under-fermentation principles.
Collier, Jenkin. Rockleigh, George-street east, Melbourne. Block of auriferous quartz, weighing 8 cwt., taken from the reef, at a depth of 1,000 feet, in Mr. J. B. Watson's Kentish claim, Sandhurst; the stone yields about 2 ozs. of gold to the ton.

Collier, Jenkin, Rockleigh, George-street east, Melbourne. Block of auriferous quartz, weighing 8 cwt., taken from the reef, at a depth of 1,000 feet, in Mr. J. B. Watson's Kentish claim, Sandhurst; the stone yields about 2 coz. of gold to the ton.

Collingwood City Council (A. M. Mortley, town clerk). Photographs of seenery, buildings, bridges, &c., in the City of Collingwood.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited (T. J. Martin, general manager). S4 and 86 Collins-street west. Photographs.

Comport, Henry. Cheltenham. Tomato sauce.

Comport, Elenry. Cheltenham. Tomato sauce.

Convent of the Good Shepherd. Abbotsford (Sister Mary C. Curtain, superioress). New silk in cocoons, unprepared floss silk, views of Abbotsford and Oakleigh Convents.

Copper, William Henry. High-street, Avoca. Picture frame, made from Victorian and other bush seeds.

Coppin, Hon. Geo. Selth. Pine-grove, Lennox-street, Richmond. Photographs of dwellings and grounds.

Cornwell, Egan, and Stone. 16 Market buildings, Flinders-lane west, Melbourne. Patent Victoria hydraulic freestone.

Costin, Henry. Lydiard-street, Ballarat. Assortment of timber.

Costin, Henry. Lydiard-street, Ballarat. Assortment of timber.

Council of Trimity College, within the University of Melbourne (Principal, John H. Macfarland, Esq., M.A.) Drawing and photograph of Ormond College.

Council of Trimity College, within the University of Melbourne (Alexander Leeper, Esq., M.A., L.L.B., warden.) Photographs of buildings, and groups of students of the college.

Cross, Andrew Wilson. Herald Office, Albert-street, Daylesford. Collection of minerals, petrified wood, &c.

Cross, Angravet May (Cross and Co.) Herald Office, Daylesford. Book of Specimens of commercial typography.

Cunnack, George. Tanner and leather merchant, Castlemaine. Sole leather.

Cunningham, Oliver F. Omeo. Stockman's outifit, consisting of saddle, bridle, breastplate, leggings, knife-sheath, pouch, saddle-bag, hobbles, stockwhip, valise, and straps; all made from locally-prepared leather.

Cur

comprising models of schools, map of victoria, showing the whole of State schools of the Colony, specimens of pupus work, &c. &c.

Department of Government Printer (John Ferres, Government Printer). Books and specimens of letterpress and lithographic printing in all its branches. These are contained in two cases marked upon our ground-plan.

Department of Lands and Survey (The Hon. A. L. Tucker, M.P., President; A. Morrah, secretary). Maps of Continental Australia, Victoria, &c.

Department of Mines (The Hon. A. F. Levien, Minister; Charles W. Langtree, secretary). Set of geological maps, gold fields maps, and other publications issued by the department; large geological and mineralogical collection, specimens of works &c.

Australia, Victoria, &c.
Department of Mines (The Hon. A. F. Levien, Minister; Charles W. Langtree, secretary). Set of geological maps, gold fields maps, and other publications issued by the department; large geological and mineralogical collection, specimens of rocks, &c.

Department of Post Office and Telegraphs. Melbourne (The Hon. James Campbell, M.L.C., Postmaster-General). 
Samples of stamps used in the Colony of Victoria, relay, signal key, batteries, and section of telegraph pole. 
Department of Trade and Customs (The Hon. G. D. Langridge, M.P., Commissioner; A. W. Musgrove, Secretary). 
Photographs, Charts of the Victorian Coast and adjacent islands. 
Department of Railways (Secretary, P. P. Labertouche). Collection of photographs, lilustrating railways of Victoria, raised map of Victoria, showing existing and proposed lines of railways; three sleepers of red gum, ironbark, and box, all subjected to traffic for over twenty years, yet are still sound.

De Pury, G. Yeringberg vineyard, St. Huberts. Hermitage, Tokay,—excellent wines. 
Dillon, Burrows, and Co. Latrobe-street, Melbourne. Confectionery, preserved fruits, citron peel, lemon peel, orange peel. Dimboola and North Wimmera Agricultural and Pastoral Society (J. Fisher, secretary). Dimboola. Wheat, one bushel. Dixon, P. G., and Co. 28 Rosslyn-street, Melbourne. Confesials, liqueurs, &c., serated waters.

Dowling, Robert. Australian Mutual Buildings, Collins-street west, Melbourne. Portrait of His Excellency Sir Henry B. Loch, Governor of Victoria; Going out with the tide—two capital oil paintings.

Dowling, Thomas and Son. Jellalabad, Darlington. Two samples of wool grown by exhibitor. 
Eckersley, John. St. Arnaud. Eucalyptus oil, ointment, and powder.

Elder, William and N. G. The Meadows, Rokewood. Sample of merino wool, unwashed.

Ellery, Robert L. J., F.R.S., Government Astronomer. The Observatory, Melbourne. Photographs of Observatory and six enlarged photographs of the moon taken by the great Melbourne Photographs of Observatory and six enlar

Flood, Frederick. 139 Lonsdale-street west, Melbourne. Floating mill and Flood's water-lift combined, for watering townships, irrigating land, gold sluicing on river banks, or any purpose where a continuous supply of water is required.
Foster, C. Water-colour drawing.
Foster, Henry. Omeo. Cereals (various).
Foster, Henry. Shire Valuer, Shire Hall, Omeo. Dairy produce.
Foster and Martin. 29 and 31 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Photographs: two water-colour portraits of ladies.
Fox, A. W. Emu Creek, Bendigo. Eight sorts of excellent wine—Muscat, Carbinet, Hermitage, Claret, Verdeilho, Madeira, Reisling, Chasselas, from the Emu Creek Vineyard.
French, Charles. Botanical Museum, South Yarra. Five cases containing specimens of the insect-fauna of Australia, prepared for the Commissioners by C. French, F.L.S., Department of Government Botanist, Melbourne.
Fraser, Hugh. "Olive Hills" Vineyard, Brown's Plains. Two samples of wine.
Fuller, Elizabeth, Miss. Inverleigh. Flowers made of native birds' feathers.
Fuller, S. Pearce. Planet Chambers, 8 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Oil painting: view in the Strathbogie Ranges, Euroa.

Fuller, S. Pearce. Planet Chambers, & Collins-street east, Melbourne. Oil painting: view in the Strathbogie Ranges, Euroa.

Fuller, Charles. Amphitheatre Vineyard, Inverleigh. Sample of cherry wine.

Fulton and Co., E. Graham, Echuca Vineyard; and 32 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Eight samples of wine—Reisling Verdeliho, Hock, Hermitage, Tongala.

Gaunt, Thomas. 14 Bourke-street east, Melbourne. Gold watch, gold watch case enamelled, and diamond marine chronometer, marine timepiece movement, carriage clock, set chess men representing Australian animals, microscope stand, telescope stand, three telescopes, syphon barometer, large thermometer, two-hand anemometer, surveyor's level, three microscope section cutter, microscope mounting table, three dozen microscopic objects.

Gemmell, John. Fairlawn, Wooragee, near Beechworth. Wine—Tokay, Reisling, Shiraz.

Geyer, George William. St. Arnaud. Wheat grown in Mallec country, products of the Australian forest.

Gianetti, Baptista. Bealiba. Samples of wine.

Gilbs, Mrs. James Hatch. Melbourne. Four paintings, prize cattle—Roan Duchess, Second Duke of Alva, Third Duchess of Derrimut, Twenty-fourth Duke of Derrimut.

Gillespie, James, and Co. Patent Roller Flour Mills, Lester-street, Carlton, Melbourne. Flour and Victorian wheat.

Gillies, Daniel. Dry Diggings, P.O. Tartarian oats, dun peas.

Glanville, Doyle. Oil painting representing Sir Peter Scratchley on an exploring expedition in New Guinea.

Goldsborough, R., and Co., Limited. Bourke-street west, Melbourne (F. E. Stewart, manager). Chromo-lithographs of the principal wool and grain stores belonging to the company in Melbourne and Sydney. Also a large collection of wools grown by many exhibitors, otherwise catalogued.

Gooch, H. M., and Co. 99 Collins-street west, Melbourne. Ten descriptions of wine—white and red—all of 1883 vintage. These wines have sold rapidly.

Grainam Bros. Ratherglen. Wine.

Grainam Bros. Ratherglen. Wine.

Grainam Bros. Ratherglen. Wine.

Grainam Bros. Colling Wine Cellars, 106 Collins-stre

Grouzelle et Cie. 11 Royal arcade, Melbourne. Groups of good photographs.

Guest, T. B., and Co. William-street, Melbourne. Fancy biscuits, exhibited in handsome trophy. (Samples on sale in Colonial market.) This is the largest display of the kind in the Australasian Courts, and is very creditable to the manufacturers.

Guilfoyle, W. R., F.L.S., and C.M., Royal Botanic Society, London (Director Melbourne Botanic Gardens). Australian carpelogical collection, specially prepared for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

Guilfoyle, W. R., F.L.S., Director Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. Fibre-yielding plants and other exhibits from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens; collection of Victorian grasses from the Port Phillip district.

Halley, J. J. Secretary Congregational Union, Russell-street, Melbourne. Photographic views of several Congregational Churches in Victoria.

Halliburton, J. H., and Co. 100 Collins-street west, Melbourne. Three samples of scoured wool.

Hammond, Miss. A series of very well painted Australian wild flowers, framed.

Hanlon, Lawrence. Katapora. Hermitage wine.

Hammond, T. 125 Raglan-street, South Melbourne. Model of a five-roomed weatherboard villa, verandah front and back, scale 1 inch to 1 foot.

Harris, Richard S. Liebig-street, Warnambool. Tomato sauce.

Harris, Richard S. Liebig-street, Warnambool. Tomato sauce.

Harvey, Thomas Teague. Glenorchy. Wheat, purple straw.

Hattersley, John. Yackandandah. Soda water.

Hayman, W. E. Fulham Estate, Balmoral. Wine.

Hayman, W. K. Fulham, Balmoral. Wine.

Hayman, W. E. Fulham Batate, Balmoral. Wine.

Hayman, W. K. Fulham, Balmora

blossom.

Jacobs, Hart, and Co. 72 Queen-street, Melbourne. Cigars of all kinds, manufactured by exhibitors in Melbourne—apparently very well made.

James, Joseph Alfred, mayor of Castlemaine. Photographs of public buildings in Castlemaine.

Jeans, Samuel England. High-street, St. Kilda. Jeans' patent gas-cooking stove No. 3, with copper boiler, roaster, and oven, with four boiling burners on top.

Jeffries, George. 59 Collins street east, Melbourne. Hand-made bespoke boots and shoes and lawn tennis shoes.

Jennings, Miss Alice. 66 Lennox-street, Richmond. Paintings on China—Cup, saucer, and plate, Australian birds' feathers; cup, saucer, and plate, Australian silver wattle blossom; cup and saucer, Victorian scenes; mounted plaque, Australian native flowers.

Johnston, William. Tongio Station, Tongio. Indigenous timbers.

Johnstone and Co. Tyne Foundry, Yarra Bank, Melbourne. Photographs of Tyne foundry, and of bridges, steam engines, and other machinery manufactured by the firm.

Johnstone, Jeannie H. Corio-terrace, Geelong. Dental and detergent soap tablets.

Johnstone, O'Shannassy, and Co. Limited. 55 and 57 Collins-street east. Photographs. These photographs attract a good deal of notice.

Johnson, George Raymond. 52 Collins-street east. Milks

Johnson, George Raymond. 52 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Perspective drawings of public buildings, designed by exhibitor.

Tyne Foundry, Yarra Bank, Melbourne. Rock-boring machine, with hose coupling, pole clip, and connexions complete.

Johnson, George Raymond. 52 Collina-street east, Melbourne. Rock-boring machine, with hose couplings, endergoed by exhibitor.

Johnson and Co. Tyne Foundry, Yarra Bank, Melbourne. Rock-boring machine, with hose coupling, pole clip, and connections complete.

Secondary of the Collina Standards. White Imans wheat, Italian battledore barley, Poland cats (short).

Johns, John. Katandra. White Imans wheat, Italian battledore barley, Poland cats (short).

Jones, George Thomas. Maffra, North Gippaland, Victoria. Travelling rug, made from 920 tanned opossum talia.

Kahland, Joachim. King-street, Sandhurst. Six descriptions of good wines—Carbinet, Muscat, Burgundy, Hermitage, Verdeling, Rebiling.

Rossing, Samuel R. Pink-terrace, Rotomahana, N.Z. Oll painting.

Kessing, Samuel R. Pink-terrace, Rotomahana, N.Z. Oll painting.

Kessing, Samuel R. Pink-terrace, Rotomahana, N.Z. Oll painting.

Kelly, John M. Truphit House, 138 Russell-street, Melbourne (botomaker to the Governor, &c., &c.). Boots and shoes, shown in bandoone case of Australian ceder; all hand-sewn; made and closed by resident artisans.

Kelly and Preston. Creswick-road, Ballarat. Double-furrous plough.

Kierath, Charles. Chiltern. Purple straw wheat.

Kitchingman, Edwin L. 270 Wellington-street, Collingwood. Mineral ores, containing gold, silver, copper, arsanic, sulphur, and iron from mines at Bethangs, near Wodonga.

Kitz, Louis, and Soas. Chancery-lane, Mebbourne. 10 kinds of wine, 1879 to 1883 vintages, which have been generally appreciated.

Australian Roswells. Once, Gippsland, Phetographic views—The Australian Alps, &c.

Australian, John. Lallay plains, Repanyup. Purple straw wheat.

Lang, Matthew, and Co. 270 Wellington-street, Collingwood. Samples of the flexible enamels for ships' bottoms, &c., on wood and iron.

Knight, William, and Co. 190 Wellington-street, Collingwood. Samples of the flexible enamels for ships' bottoms, &c., on wood and iron.

Knight, William, and Co. 190 Wellington-street, Collingwood. Samples of the flexible enamels for ships

Lyttleton, M., and Co. Dimboola. Table salt gathered from lake in natural state.

Mackennal, J. S. 198 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Sculpture in high relief—Phæton driving the chariot of the sun.

Mackinnon and Walch. Melbourne. Twelve copies of descriptive work relating to the colony of Victoria, entitled Victoria in Australia.

Madame Mouchette. Artist, School of Art, Oberville, St. Kilda. Examples of sculpture, drawing and painting in oils and water colours; also examples of imitation tapestry, by her pupils. These examples are highly creditable to their instructress

and water colours; also examples of imitation tapestry, by her pupils. These examples are highly creditable to their instructress.

Maffrashire Council (George Thomas Jones, secretary). Maffra, North Gippsland. Fossil wood, from the tertiary drifts, Glenmaggie, North Gippsland; two bundles wattle bark, portions of the trunk of a red gum-tree, shire fibres made from inner bark of trees found on Macalister River, North Gippsland.

Manning, Charles. Rushworth. Auriferous quartz.

Marriner, George. Colac. Native bread, found at Cobden, near Camperdown.

Maryborough Fruit Preserving Co. Limited (F. J. Outtrim, secretary). Maryborough. Preserved fruits.

Mason, Cyrus. Octavia-street, St. Kilda. Sketches of the bridges over the Yarra Yarra River, Melbourne, 1884.

Mather, John. 95 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Excellent Pictures—On the Black Spur, Fernshaw; on the Upper Yarra; at Healesville, evening; Mount St. Leonards.

Maxwell, Daniel. Cohuna. Wheat, malting barley, garden peas.

McCracken and Co. City Brewery, Melbourne. Australian bitter ale, in wood and bottles; a trophy formed with stand, casks, show cards, bottles, &c. The casks and stand are entirely made from Victorian wood.

McDonald, John. Myall Flat, Cohuna. Wheat.

McEwan, James, and Co. Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Cast-iron kitchener, fitted with oven and roaster, gas stoves, water heaters, fenders, grates, &c.; 2 hip baths, japanned, in oak and white marble, and in sienna and green; japanned deed box, in maple and walnut; 3 japanned travelling tranks, in maroon, oak, and walnut; 2 japanned coal vases, painted by hand, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl; 3 rustic garden seats, and rustic garden table, all of Colonial woods; Sicilian marble mantelpiece carved with native plants in high relief, made by exhibitors; handsome marble-top table; handsome hat and coat stand, bronzed; cast-iron chair in bronze to match. All manufactured by exhibitors, who make a large and handsome display.

Melbourne Meat Preserving Co. Limited (H. R. Cudden, secretary). 56 Quee

Melbourne Brewing and Malting Co. Limited (Edward Latham, managing director). Carlton Brewery, Melbourne.

Running ale, stock ale, porter.

Melbourne City Council (E. G. Fitzgibbon, town clerk). Photographs of City of Melbourne.

Melbourne Club. Collins-street east, Melbourne (P. A. Agnew, secretary). Photographic views of club.

Melbourne Cricket Club (B. J. Wardell, secretary). 8 Exchange Hall, Collins-street, Melbourne. Photographic view of Melbourne Cricket Ground, showing grand stand, pavilion, &c., 1885.

Melbourne Glass Bottle Works Co. Graham-street, South Melbourne. (Lambton L. Mount, manager.) Glass bottles.

Melbourne Savings Bank (John Alsop, actuary). Savings Bank, Market-street, Melbourne. Photographs of bank buildings.

Melbourne Savings Bank (John Alsop, actuary). Savings Bank, Market-street, Melbourne. Protographs of bank buildings.

Meldrum, James. Sale, Gippsland. Limestone and lime.

Mellon, Francis. Dunolly. Dried fruits—apples, currants, peaches, pears, almonds, prunes.

Menzies, Catherine. Menzies' Hotel, Bourke-street west, Melbourne. Photograph of Menzies' Hotel.

Metcalfe, United Shire of. Coliban Park, Elphinstone. Wool.

McGuigan, John. 75 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Racing, shooting, walking, and dress boots, court dresses, shoes, patent Oxford ditto, clump sole, &c.; ladies' boots and shoes in every variety and style.

Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co. 30 Lonsdale-street east, Melbourne. Light sole leather, heavy sole leather.

Mitchell, David. Burnley-street, Richmond. Four kinds of wine, 1884 vintage, from the Gooramadda Vineyard. These wines are well spoken of.

Miller, James. Moray-street north, South Melbourne. Well-made ropes, twines, hessians, &c., and mats. Marked on ground-plan.

Mitchell, David. Burnley-street, Richmond. Four kinds of wine, 1884 vintage, from the Gooramadda Vineyard. These wines are well spoken of.

Miller, James. Moray-street north, South Melbourne. Well-made ropes, twines, hessians, &c., and mats. Marked on ground-plan.

Miller, Joseph. 123 Lonsdale-street west. Disinfectants, and specifics for diseases of vines, fruit trees, &c.

Miller, Joseph. 23 Collins-street west. Beelive, composed of New Zealand stone.

Miller, Joseph. 23 Collins-street west. Beelive, composed of New Zealand stone.

Miller, Joseph. 23 Collins-street west. Beelive, composed of New Zealand stone.

Miller, Joseph. 23 Collins-street west. Beelive, composed of New Zealand stone.

Miller, Joseph. 32 Collins-street west. Beelive, composed of New Zealand stone.

Miller, Joseph. 32 Collins-street west. Seelive, composed of New Zealand stone.

Miller, Joseph. 32 Collins-street west. Mellocome. The New Gipples of good arch; geological collection, collection of cores.

McIntosh, James. Tabils. Wheat, oats.

McMeekin Bros. Warmambool. Cheese.

McIntosh, James. Tabils. Wheat, oats.

McMeekin Bros. Warmambool. Cheese.

Moc Coal Company, The. Moe, Gippland. Large block of coal.

Molesworth and Matheson. Moranghurk, Lethbridge. Wool grown by exhibitors.

Mocopt. Jo. O. Flinders lane west, Melbourne. Five bales Tamanian in the Ovens River, near Myrtleford, Victoria; view between Wangaratta and Glenrowan.

Morant, John C. 95 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Various paintings.

Morris, George F., and Sons. Fairfield Vineyard, Brown's Plains. Ten kinds of wine of high character—Reisling, Claret, Port, Verdeilho, Carbinet, Hermitage, Muscat, Greneche. Also a trophy of large wine casks.

Monchette, Madame. Oberville, St. Kilda. Portrati of M. Mouchette. See also ''Madame Monchette.''

Moubray, Rowan, and Hicks. 33, 35, and 37 Collins street, Melbourne. Complete dining-room suite, consisting of sideboard dinner wagon, dining-table, mantlepiece and over-mantle, twee small chairs, two easy chairs and couch, manufactured

National Agricultural Society of Victoria (Andrew Plummer, Esq., M.D., J.P., chairman of Victorian Board of Agriculture, &c., president; Thomas Paterson, secretary). Three groups, exhibits shown at National Agricultural Society's Show, 1855.
 National Museum of Victoria (Director, Professor McCoy, F.R.S., &c.) A collection illustrating the natural history of Victoria. Arranged and shown in the Upper Court.
 New Cham and Victoria Co. (W. W. Barker, manager, Albion Chamber, Sandhurst). Sandhurst. Auriferous quartz.
 Newlands, William Hind, printer, Atlas Works. Castlemaine. Book of specimens of printing, general job-work, plain and artistic, in black and colours.
 New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Collins-street west, Melbourne. Wheat, oats, barley, &c.; wool and wine, Nolan, Luke. Park-street west, Brunswick. Samples of Victorian clays, suitable for pottery and tile-making; drain pipes, majolica, cane, and Rockingham ware, stoneware, Chesterfield ware, stoneware jars, preserve jars, rusic ware.
 Oakley, Adams, and Co. Flinders-lane, Melbourne. Five sorts of excellent wine—Hermitage, Verdeilho, Claret, Chablis, and Port.
 Oddie, James. Ballarat. Portrait of Self, by E. Goodwyn Lewis.
 O'Shamnssy, M. P. Tara, Camberwell. Photographic view of private residence.
 Page, George H. Bridport-street, Daylesford. Patent improved lever carriage lifting jack.
 Palmer, Richard. Clayton's-road, Oakleigh. Chutney, mishroom catsup.
 Panton, J. A. Windsor, Melbourne. Well painted pictures—Cadell's First Steamer on the Murray, Eagle Rock, Angahook, Lake Corangamite.
 Parsons, Mrs. George. Charwood-road, St. Kilda. Water-colour pictures—After the Storm, at Riddell's Creek; the Camping Place, Healesville; at Narbethong; the Ovens River, at Bright, Mount Feathertop in the Distance; Six Views in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.
 Paterson, J. F. 1 Earnback terrace, Cardiga

No. 88.

Pendergast, Patrick. Coongulmerang, near Bairnsdale. Barley, oats, maize, mangolds.

Perry, John. 167 Russell-street and 85 Lonsdale-street east, Melbourne. Steam-bent timber for carriage builders' and wheelwrights' work, trophy wheels, hay rakes, axe and other handles of various descriptions, made from Australian timbers; spokes and naves, specially suitable for gun carriages.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia (H. Shillinglaw, secretary). College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne. Photographs of interior and exterior of the College of Pharmacy, Lavatories, &c.; bound copies of Society's transactions.

Pickles, G. F., and Sons. Melbourne and Sandhurst. Abbot's Buggy. This firm show excellent workmanship.

Pickles, G. F., and Co. McIvor-road, Sandhurst. Chutney, tomato, and other kinds of sauce; mixed pickles, mustard pickles, sultana pickles, tomato pickles, onions, &c.

Polson, Angus. Ararat. Wheat.

pickles, sultana pickles, tomato pickles, onions, &c.
Polson, Angus. Ararat. Wheat.
Port Phillip and Colonial Co. (R. H. Bland, manager). Clunes. Photographic view of the company's mining plant at Clunes; auriferous quartz.
Premier Permanent Building Land and Investment Association (James Mirams, Esq., M.P., secretary). 7 Collins-street west, Melbourne. Architectural elevation of building to be erected for the society.
Presbyterian Church of Victoria (Anthony L. Pryde, secretary). Assembly Hall, Collins-street east, Melbourne. Photographic views of some of the principal Presbyterian churches in Victoria.
Price, Miss Jane R. Beechworth. Western Australian eucalypts.
Proprietors of the Herald. Swanston-street, Melbourne. Bound copy of the Herald, an evening newspaper, published daily in the City of Melbourne; average circulation, 36,000. Copies of current issue will be supplied during the period of the Exhibition. of the Exhibition.

Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria. (President, Hon. Sir George Vernon, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Librarian, T. F. Bride, LL.D.) Catalogue of the Public Library of Victoria.

Puckey, John. 2 Maud-terrace, Islington-street, Collingwood. The outlines of a book, in manuscript, on arithmetic

Squares.

Purves, Miss Fanny. Lately of Melbourne, now of De Vere Mansions, South Kensington, London. Hand-painted panels and floral decorations (shown in rooms containing the furniture of Moubray, Rowan, and Hicks, Victorian Court). These panels are beautifully designed and executed.

Pury, G. de. Yeringberg Vineyard, St. Hubert's. Wine—Hermitage and Tokay.

Queen's Birthday Quartz Co. (Walter T. Hansford, manager). Dunolly. Auriferous quartz specimens, cubical pyrites, quartz crystals.

quartz crystals.

Queen Insurance Co. 33 Queen-street, Melbourne. Photograph of company's premises.

Quin, James. 104 and 106 Toorak-road, South Yarra. Fur rugs and dyed skin mats. Position of case shown on our

Quin, James. 104 and 100 Techan. Compared and 100 Techan. Special sample of wool.

Ramsden, Richard. Brungbrungle, Wannon, via Hamilton. Special sample of wool.

Red Cross Preserving Co. Melbourne. (D. C. McAuslane, agent, Eastcheap buildings, E.C.) Preserved Victorian fruits

Ramsden, Richard. Brungbrungle, Wannon, via Hamilton. Special sample of wool. Rod Cross Preserving Co. Melbourne. (D. C. McAuslane, agent, Eastcheap buildings, E.C.) Preserved Victorian fruits (various). Reid, John, and Co. Market-square, Sandhurst. Federal sance, tomato sauce. Reid, T. R., and Co. 116 Drummond-street, Carlton. Tomato sauce. Rickarby, Catherine T. Rotherwood-street, Richmond. Object-lessons, alphabetically arranged, and other exhibits. Rickard, L. C. W. Art metal work, in iron and copper, hand-wrought; samples and photographs. Ridgway, Anthony. Clyde, via Cranbourne. Wheat, cats. Rigby, Miss Lucy. Greenville, Acland-street, St. Kilda. Paintings—Study of Popples, from nature; Pienic Point, near Brighton; Faince Plaque, scene near Werriber; China Plaque, Waratah and Encalypt Blossoms. Roberts, Tom. 95 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Four Paintings—Coming South; Mary, a portrait; Darebin Creek; Winter Morning after Rain, Gardiner's Creek.
Roberts and Parry. Franklinford. Salt butter, short oats.
Roberts and Parry. Franklinford. Salt butter, short oats.
Robertson, Mrs. Annie Irvine. Cheltenham House, Toorak-road, South Yarra. Cheval draught screen; water-colour, Australian scenery; and dado of Australian flowers.
Robertson, Frank. 21 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Dried ornamental grasses, ferns, and everlasting flowers.
Robertson, William. Gringegalgons. Sample of wool.
Rocke, W. H., and Co. Collins-street east, Melbourne. Dining-room suite complete, of original design, made of Australian blackwood, and manufactured entirely by exhibitors; sideboard, dinner-wagon, chimney-piece or mantelshell with tall over-mantel, extension dining table, 12 chairs, couch, and 2 easy chairs, made entirely of Colonial woods. This is a handsome, well-made suite of furniture.
Rolando, Charles. Cleveland House, Flinders-street east, Melbourne. Pictures—Early Morning on the Watts River, Sunset on the Watts; Non-tide, Pernshaw; the Wilkin Valley, Mount Kakapo (snow-clad) in the distance, Woodcutters, Fernshaw; Morley's Tr

boundaries.

Sands and McDougall. 46 Collins-street west. Show case, of well executed stereo and electrotypes, specimens of lithographic work, wax specimens of engraving, specimens of embossing, and letter-press printing.

Sale Borough Council (C. R. Geoghegan, town clerk, Sale, &c.). Photographic views of local institutions.

Sargood, Hon. F. T., M.L.C. Ripon Lea, East St. Kilda. Three photographic views of private residences.

Sasse, Miss Harriet M. B. 63 Myers-street, Geelong. Landscape—Western Beach, Corio Bay.

Scarlett, William. Mirboo, Gippsland. Large block of coal from Mirboo.

Schoer, Hermann J. H. Omeo. Native furs.

Schofield, J., and Co. Yarra Flats. Fur rugs, mats made from skins of native animals.

School of Mines (exhibited by) The. Ballarat. Specimens of rocks and minerals collected in Western Victoria and adjacent localities. After exhibition, to be presented to the Museum of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, London.

Schroeder, E. Imperial Vineyard, Castlemaine. Wine—Tokay.

Schwerkolt, August. Ringwood. Peach wine and cherry wine.

Scott, Arthur. Meningourt, Camperdown. The Western District Plains Dairy Paddock, Meningourt.

Scott, Miss Rosamond. 4 Wellington terrace, Wellington-parade, East Melbourne. At Beechworth, at Tallarook.

Shaw, T. K. Goornong. Wine.
Sheldrick, Walter, and Co. New Brewery, Warrnambool. Ale in bulk, porter in bulk, bottled ale, bottled stout.
Simson, Robert. Langi-kal-kal, by Trewalla. Merino wool.
Smith, J. and C. Barnawartha. Wine—Muscat, 1885.
Smith, Daniel. Eversley. Eleven sorts of wine from the Beausejour vineyard, 1882 to 1884 vintages.
Smith, Sutherland G., and Sons. All Saints' Vineyard, Wahgunyah. Various sorts of excellent wine, which have sold

well.

Snart, Robert. Gooramadda. Three sorts of wine.

South Brighton Estate (Owners of). Horsham. Merino wool, unwashed.

Spink, E. J. and S. 147 to 149 La Trobe-street west, Melbourne. Jams, preserved fruits, and candied peel.

Sprigg, W. G. Market Buildings, Market-street, Melbourne. "On the Otway Ranges," by E. Von Guerard.

Stawell and Grampian Freestone Quarry Company (P. Galbraith, secretary). Patrick-street, Stawell. Four blocks of dressed Grampian freestone, specimen of the stone used in the construction of the new Parliament Houses, Melbourne.

Stephens Bros., coachbuilders. Liebig-street, Warrnambool. Victorian single-seated open concord buggy, with pole and leading bars, close plated silver mountings.

Sterry, D. C., the Hon., M.L.C. Sandhurst. Specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz, from the Lady Barkly Gold Mine, Sandhurst.

Stewart and Co., photographers. 217 and 219 Rourke street cost. Melbourne.

Sandhurst.

Stewart and Co., photographers. 217 and 219 Bourke-street east, Melbourne. Photographs.

Stirling, Mrs. Elizabeth Annie. Survey office, Omeo. One case (entomological collection) native flowers.

Stirling, James. Survey office, Omeo, Gippsland. Geological collection (rocks of the Australian Alps); topographical and geological maps, publications of Scientific Societies re Australian Alps; photographic views of the Australian Alps within Omeo Shire; two volumes dried plants.

Stilwell and Co. 78 Collins-street west. The Australian Medical Journal, the organ of the Medical Society of Victoria; Bradshaw's Guide to Victoria.

Stokes and Martin. 29 Little Collins-street east, Melbourne. Electro-plated fern-tree trophy; electro-plated mounted

toria; Bradshav's Guide to Victoria.

Stokes and Martin. 29 Little Collins-street east, Melbourne. Electro-plated fern-tree trophy; electro-plated mounted emu eggs.

Sullivan, Joseph. 15 King William-street, Fitzroy. Bullet-formed disinfecting balls, made of a very hydroscopic silica and alumina sinter.

Swallow and Ariell. 4 Queen-street, Melbourne; factory, Port Melbourne. Well-made fancy biscuits, cakes, plum puddings, mince meat, aërated flour, shown in handsome octagon-shaped trophy. Samples on sale in Colonial market. Sweet, Edward George Leigh. Cambridge-street, Maryborough. Water-colour—View of Maryborough.

Syme, David, and Co. The Age Office, Melbourne. Eighty framed engravings from the Illustrated Australian News, published by exhibitors; regular copies of the Age and the Leader during the currency of the Exhibition.

Taylor, Miss Stella. Belgravia-terrace, King-street, Melbourne. Painted imitation of Les Gobelins Tapestry. Excellently painted, and a capital imitation.

Technological Museum (J. Cosmo Newbery, B. Sc., C.M.G., superintedent). Melbourne. Three hundred and seventy-five models of fruits, &c., grown in Victoria, from the Industrial and Technological Museum, modelled and coloured at the Museum by Miss A. B. Hodgkinson and Miss J. McMillan; a court, formed of the principal Victorian timbers, comprising 200 specimens of the most valuable, named and illustrated by pictorial specimens of the fruit, leaf, and flower of each; collections of specimens of woods, from the trees and shrubs of Victoria, adapted for economic purposes, prepared for exhibition by T. W. Barnard, the flowers and foliage painted in the Museum by Miss M. Vale; Victorian clays, with illustrations of their adaptability for various classes of pottery, tiles, &c., from the Industrial and Technological Museum, prepared for exhibition at the Museum Laboratory by Mr. A. L. Mills; 24 blocks raw clay, exemplifying some classes of native material; I sample of calcined and ground feldspar, from Seymour; sample of raw feldspar, from the

examples in the Museum; 12 crucibles in granitic clay, from Bulla; 2 slabs, in granitic clay, from examples in the Museum; 12 crucibles in granitic clay, from Bulla; 2 panels in red terra-cotta, "Boys," from casts in the Museum, after Hubert Longe; 2 panels, in glazed tiles, original design; pottery-ware.

Thallon, John. 95 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Water-colour drawings—Landscape, Bacchus Marsh; Low Tide, Lorne; Gum Trees, near Blackwood; on the Werribee River; Back Beach, Sorrento; landscape, with cattle. Thomas, Miss Margaret. Formerly of Melbourne, now of London. Model of a bust of Fielding, executed in marble for Shire Hall, Taunton, Somerset; portrait of the late Charles Summers; portrait of an artist; a Circassian girl. Thomas, Paul. 3 Collins-street east, Melbourne. Boots of all kinds, of superior finish.

Thompson, Hugh, jun. Dry Lake, Kerang. Purple straw wheat.

Thompson, G. W. Challicum. Bangor. Wool.

Thomson, G. W. Challicum. Bangor. Wool.

Thomson, W. K. Kamesburgh, North-road, Brighton, Melbourne. Pictures—"On the Murray," by H. J. Johnston; View at Tallarook, by H. J. Johnston; 'Morning, Fernshaw,' by Rolando; "Sunset, Fernshaw,' by Rolando; thirteen views near Yarrawonga, Victoria, by J. A. Turner—"Alarmed," "Pursued," "Hard Pressed," "Wounded,"

"Bailed Up," "Wearily Homeward," "Using a Leader," "A Coming Squall," "Hard Pressed," "Wounded,"

"Bailed Up," "Wearily Homeward," "Using a Leader," "A Coming Squall," "Travelling by Water," "Log Fencing" (near Wangaratta), "Ringing Timber" (a Murray selection), "On a Woolshed Track" (Murray district), "On the Wallaby Track," "Free Quarters." Photographic views of residence.

Tory, Thomas. Omeo. Loo-table, made from indigenous shrubs and timber trees of the Anstralian Alps.

Trades Hall Council of Victoria (W. E. Murphy, secretary). View of Council chamber, Trades Hall, Melbourne.

Trinkaus, Albert. Wintergarten Vineyard, Muckleford. Two kinds of Hermitage and one of Reisling wine.

Tryona, John. Ballarat (exhibited under the auspices of the Bal

inmates at work.

Victorian Brick and Ornamental Tile Cc. Limited (The). 121 Collins street west, Melbourne. Art tiles for decorative purposes, in various colours—printed and hand-painted, glazed and enamelled.

Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution. St. Kilda-road, Melbourne (F. J. Rose, superintendent). Statistics and annual reports; photographic views of the buildings, interior views of the schoolroom, dining hall, and dormitories; specimen exercises on written language, arithmetic work, and penmanship; also drawings by the pupils.

Victorian Engineers' Association. The Exchange, Collins-street west, Melbourne (James E. Sherrard, hon. secretary). Bound copies of the papers and transactions of the society.

Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals (Thomas Latham, inspector). 55 Bourke-street east, Melbourne. Two books: Annual reports of the Society.

Victorian Woollen and Cloth Manufacturing Co. Limited (R. S. Nichols, secretary, Geelong). A large assortment of well-finished tweeds and military clothing, shown at the back of the Timber Court.

Walch, Garnet. Melbourne. Volume, entitled Victoria in 1880.

Walker, Frederick. Spring-street, Preston. Glue.

Walls, John, blacksmith and carriage-builder. Camperdown. Patent clothes-washing machine, with wringer attached.

Wallis, Mrs. Alfred Edwin. Bank of Victoria, Colac. Australian Summer.

Walterson and Taylor. Omeo. Flour, from wheat grown on the Omeo plains.

Warrnambool, Town Council of (H. A. C. Macdonald, town clerk). Twelve views of Warrnambool and vicinity.

Watson, Emily Mary. Edwards' boathouse, Albert-park. Picture of pressed ferns.

Watson, Richard Harry (care of J. P. Paterson, 55 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne). Specimen of engraving—The Lord's

Watson, Enily Mary. Glavard's boatchouse, Albert-park. Picture of pressed ferns.
Watson, Richard Harry (care of J. P. Paterson, 55 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne). Specimen of engraving—The Lord's Prayer.
Wats, Watter Keevil. Riverside, St. Helliers-street, Abbotsford. Model of cutter yachts.
Ware, Sarah. Treasury, Omeo. Folio of water-colour paintings—Australian wild flowers.
Ware, Joseph. Minjah, Caramut. Sample of wool, and two samples of merino wool, unwashed.
Warrenheip Distillery Unlimited. Mount Warrenheip, Dunnstown (Office, 30 Lydiard-street, Ballarat). Whisky, Geneva, rectified spirits of wine.
West and King. Omeo. Catalogue of exhibits, specimens of printing.
Western Meat Preserving Co. Limited. Colac and Camperdown. (C. M. Farrington, manager, Colac). Boiled rabbit, curried rabbit, rabbit and onions (samples on sale in Colonial dining-rooms and markets).
White, Daniel. Swanston-street, Melbourne. Goddard buggy, with inner hood, patent wheels, and spring-washer axles painted lake, and trimmed in brown cloth. A good specimen of carriage building.
White, Thomas (manager). Granya Pyrites Works. Ores and products.
Wightman and Son. Blackwood Steam Saw Mills, Blackwood. Specimens of blue gum, blackwood, stringybark timber and assorted sizes of Colonial building timber.
Wight, E. Byam, jun. Spring Vale, wiß Blanckwood. Pancy slik loom, in motion, for weaving silk brocades for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; also quantity of silk goods manufactured by machine.
Wilde, James. Dorset Cottage, Mollison-street, Collingwood. Fancy slik loom, in motion, for weaving silk brocades for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; also quantity of silk goods manufactured by machine.
Willon, Helen Fermor. Flinders-lane west, Melbourne. Table top, Huon pine, painted with Colonial ferns.
Willson, Chelen Fermor. Flinders-lane west, Melbourne. Working model of steamer; patent washing machine.
Willson, Ghelen Fermor. Flinders-lane west, Melbourne. Working model of steamer; patent washing machine.
Wilson, Chelen Fermor. Flinders-lane west, Melb

LETTERS IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF VICTORIA, ETC .- continued.

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ardle, Thos., Gov			•••		•••	South Kensington, London, S.W.
inter, Thos.	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	South Kensington, London, S.W.

# REVIEWS OF THE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF VICTORIA HAVE APPEARED IN THE FOLLOWING JOURNALS.

"The Argus," Melbourne.

"The Age," Melbourne.

"The Daily Telegraph," Melbourne.

"The Herald," Melbourne.

"The Herald," Melbourne.

"The Sydney Morning Herald," Sydney.

"The Times," London.

"The Standard," London.

"The World," London.

"The World," London.

"The Planter's Gazette," London.

"The Planter's Gazette," London.

"The Sussex Daily News," Brighton.

"The Sussex Daily News," Brighton.

"The Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal," London.

"The Gardeners' Chronicle," London.

"The Daily British Colonist," Canada.

"The Richmond Times," Richmond.

"The Toronto Herald," Canada.

"Life," London.

"The Bristol Mercury," Bristol.

"The Western Daily Mercury," Plymouth.

"The National Reformer," London.

"The Surveyan Mail," London.

"The Grocers' Gazette," London.

"The Northern Weekly Leader," Newcastle.

"Horse and Hound."

"The Admiralty House Gazette," London.

"The Penny Illustrated Paper," London.

"The Penny Illustrated Paper," London.

"Capital and Interest," London.
"Stocks and Shares," London.
"England," London.
"The Topical Times," London.
"The Commercial Produce Gazette," London.
"Money," London.
"The Citizen," London.
"The Field," London.
"The Field," London.
"Galignani's Messenger," Paris.
"The Anglo New Zealander," London.
"The Railway News," London.
"The Railway News," London.
"The Perthshire Constitutional and Journal."
"The Westminster and Lambeth Gazette," London.
"The West Middlesex Advertiser," London.
"The Home and Colonial Mail," London.
"The Protestant Record," London.
"The Frotestant Record," London.
"The Graphic," London.
"The Graphic," London.
"The Plumber and Decorator," London.
"The Plumber and Decorator," London.
"The Lancet," London.
"The Lancet," London.
"The Australian Trading World," London.
"The Australian Trading World," London.
"The Liverpool Daily Post," Liverpool.

"The Australian Trading World," London.
"The Liverpool Daily Post," Liverpool.
"The Yorkshire Post," Leeds.

# REPORTS ON COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

The following is a copy of a letter which was addressed to each of the Executive Commissioners for the colonies :-

R SIR, "Referring to a passage in the despatch of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal

Commission, which was addressed to the various Colonial Governments on the 24th November, 1884, wherein it was stated that specialists of known repute would be asked to make reports on the resources of the various colonies, I am instructed to inform you that His Royal Highness, acting on the recommendation of the Council of the Society of Arts, has appointed a number of gentlemen of experience to make these reports. A list of the names of these gentlemen, with the subjects on which they will report, will be forwarded to you immediately. I have to express the hope of His Royal Highness that you will give instructions that every information these gentlemen may require shall be furnished to them on their calling at your office; and I would also suggest that, if there are any special points to which you desire their attention to be directed you will communicate with them direct.

"You are aware that the reports will be of a general nature, and that it will not be possible to enter into any detailed criticism of the various exhibits.

"I am to add that, though it was originally intended that these reports should be commenced at the opening of the exhibition, it was, upon consideration, thought more desirable that a certain interval should elapse, in order that time should be given for the thorough completion of the various sections.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"The Executive Commissioner for Victoria."

PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN. "(Signed)

"South Kensington, 5th August, 1886.

"I am desired by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen to forward to you, in accordance with the terms of his letter of the 31st ultimo, the enclosed list of gentlemen, who have been asked to make reports on the resources of the various colonies.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"To

" (Signed)

EDWARD CUNLIFFE OWEN.

"The Executive Commissioner for Victoria."

# REPORTS ON THE COLONIAL SECTIONS OF THE EXHIBITION.

		SCHEME FOR	R THE RE	PORTS.			NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF REPORTERS.
	Minerals Timber					o pages	J. Reynolds Gregory, 88 Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W. T. Laslett, Devon House, 58 Maryon-road, Charlton, Kent.
		Foo	DS, ETC.				
	Meat	***	***		2	0 "	Clare Sewell Read, Honingham Thorpe, Norwich.
	Grain	***	***		2	0 ,,	W. Proctor Baker.
	Fruits	***	***		1	0 ,,	D. Morris, Royal Gardens, Kew.
	Tea, Coffee	, &c	***		2	0 ,,	
	Sugar	***			1		
	Wines, &c.	***	***		3	0 ,,	R. Bannister, 59 Tregunter-road, South Kensington, S.W.
9.	Tobacco	***			1	0 ,,	
		Text	ILES, ETC.				
10.	Cotton				2	0 ,,	J. Butterworth, Goats, Crumpton, near Shaw,
11.	Wool				2		Dr. F. H. Bowman, West Mount, Halifax.
12.	Silk					0 "	T. Wardle, Leek.
13.	Miscellaneo	us Fibres				0 ,,	C. F. Cross, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
14.	Leather, Sk	ins, and Furs			0		J. Powell, 36 Lime-street, E.C.
15.	Oils and Fa	ts. &c.			1		(Leopold Field, Lambeth Marsh, S.E.
16.	Gums and I	Resins, &c.			3	0 "	T. Bolas, 8 Grove-terrace, Chiswick.
		nical and Phan			ts 1	0 ,	Dr. B. H. Paul, 1 Victoria-street, S.W.
	Machinery	***			. 1/		W. Anderson, Lesney House, Erith, Kent.
		Total			. 35	0 ,,	

These reports were edited by Mr. H. Trueman Wood, M.A., Secretary to the Society of Arts, and issued under the supervision of the Council of that Society.

The following extracts, which specially refer to the various exhibits in the Victorian Court, will be read with much interest, inasmuch as the reports were written by gentlemen peculiarly qualified for the duty:—

#### MINING INDUSTRIES.—BY C. LE NEVE FOSTER, B.A.

"It was a happy idea to make the archway at the main entrance of the Victorian Court represent the total amount of gold raised in the colony up to the end of 1885; for though the British public are well aware that Australia is a great gold-yielding continent, many people do not know which division has, up to the present time, exceeded all others in productiveness of the precious metal; nor do the figures £216,000,000 convey so accurate a conception of this vast sum as an archway, apparently built up of gold bricks, each weighing 1,000 ozs.

"The Victorian Government sent a geological collection, a mineral collection and an economic collection. It is my province to deal specially with the latter, and at the same time to refer to numerous valuable contributions by private exhibitors.

"Antimony.—Good stibnite was exhibited from Costerfield, accompanied by regulus and antimony made from it.

Like some of the stibnite in New South Wales and New Zealand, it is auriferous, and has been worked for the gold it contains, 'the antimony having been saved as a by-product.' No antimony ore was raised in Victoria in 1885.

"Clay.—The fine collection made by Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., Director of the Technological Museum at Melbourne, included pottery-clay, pipe-clay, china-clay, quartz, and felspar, together with manufactured articles, and proved that the colony can supply itself, if necessary, with pottery and porcelain. Some terra-cotta plaques, of very fine texture, showed that the most delicate ornamentation can be faithfully reproduced.

"Coal.—Seams of coal are found in the Mesozoic rocks, and one which is 2 feet 6 inches thick has been worked at Moe, about 75 miles S.S.E. of Melbourne. A large block from this seam was sent by the Moe Coal Company, and a larger one was supplied by Mr. Scarlett from a seam 5 feet 8 inches thick, at Mirboo, a little to the south of Moe. No analyses were given. The coal has a dull fracture, and looks somewhat friable, but nevertheless these or other yet undiscovered seams may partially supply one of the wants of the colony. However, as far as the coast is concerned, its necessities can be met by coal from New South Wales.

"Lignite has been worked to some extent at Lal Lal, near Ballarat,

"Copper.—The lumps of copper pyrites, mixed with iron, and arsenical pyrites exhibited from Bethanga, were far richer than the average stuff raised at the mines, which is said to contain only 1 to 2 per cent. of copper and 1 oz. per ton of gold. This ore is now roasted in heaps and smelted into regulus, containing 8 to 12 ozs. of gold per ton, which is sent to Germany for treatment.

"Gold.—According to the label of a specimen exhibited by the finder, the first gold was discovered in Victoria by Mr. William Campbell, in 1849. It is a small lump of iron-stained quartz, not bigger than a hen's egg showing one speck of gold in a small cavity about \$\frac{1}{5}\$ inch across, left, I fancy, by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The same exhibitor showed gold in quartz, from Campbell's Creek, found early in 1851. This is a good specimen of ferruginous quartz, with bright native gold, bigger than a pea. Though these two specimens were altogether thrown in the shade by magnificent examples of crystallised native gold in quartz, under the same glass case, they were nevertheless of some historic interest. At the same time, I must not omit to mention one of the exhibits in the New South Wales Court, a water-worn lump of quartz containing veins of gold, some of which seem to have projected originally, and to have been beaten over the quartz by attrition. It was stated that this was the first nugget found in Australia, having been discovered at Ballarat by Mr. Hargraves, in March, 1851, and that it was exhibited at the Great Exhibition in London the same year. Those who have read what Prof. Liversidge says in his paper on 'The Minerals of New South Wales,' will be aware that long before 1851 gold was known to exist in Australia, though the fact was not publicly recognised till that year.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that the gold now being produced by the colony is obtained both from veins or reefs and alluvia.

"The mining districts are Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Castlemaine, Ararat and Gippsland. The Ballarat and Sandhurst districts produce more than half the entire output of the colony; but whilst the former still derives as much as three-fifths of its gold from alluvial deposits, the latter is mainly dependent upon quartz reefs.

"The gold veins or 'reefs' in Victoria are found in the Upper and the Lower Silurian rocks. The Government collection, prepared by Mr. C. W. Langtree, the Secretary for Mines, showed especially how the gold in the veins is associated with iron pyrites, and how a cellular honeycombed quartz is left by its decomposition and removal, whilst the gold is then unmasked and rendered visible in the little rusty cavities. Other samples illustrated the association of gold in quartz with iron pyrites, galena, and blende, and the grey laminations which are so frequently an indication of the presence of the precious metal.

"Mr. Nicholas' collection exemplified the same facts; but more interesting still were the specimens and the drawing which explained the so-called 'indicators' at Ballarat. These are narrow beds, parallel to the planes of stratification of the enclosing slate, which are full of small cubical crystals of iron pyrites; the indicator exhibited was about \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch wide. Their dip is nearly vertical, and they can be traced for miles. The importance of these indicators is due to their enriching influences upon quartz veins which cut across them, rich gold occurring along the line of intersection. The copy of Mr. Charles King's drawing showed the intersection of the main indicator with the quartz vein worked at the Queen Company's mine, Ballarat East. The indicator is slightly faulted by the vein, and both vein and indicator are shifted 12 feet by a 'slide' of later date.

"Mr. King's notes say:—'About ten of these 'indicators' are known within a width East and West of 1,400 feet, and in the case of six out of these the quartz crossing them contains, at the line of intersection, exceedingly rich patches of gold, frequently in nuggets many ounces in weight.' A more marked influence of the adjoining 'country' upon the productiveness of a lode could not well be brought forward, and it recalls the well-known 'fahlblands' of Kongsberg; but why only six out of the ten indicators should have the enriching effect is not stated, nor do we learn whether they differ from each other. No analyses of the indicators are given, and we are left in doubt whether they are auriferous and furnished the gold to the vein, or whether they acted by supplying a precipitant which caused a deposition of gold from solutions filling the vein-fissure. Whatever may be the explanation, the facts observed at Ballarat East, and illustrated by the exhibits, are extremely interesting to the goologist, and of great commercial importance to the miner.

"One of the most successful quartz mines in Australia, the Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company, of Walhalla, North Gippsland, sent a gilt trophy representing all the gold produced from the mine, from the first crushing in November, 1868, to the 7th October, 1885, viz., 423,408½ ounces of standard gold, said to be equal to 15 tons 11 cwt. 0 qrs. 4 lbs. I must here point out that it is not usual in England, in speaking of gold, to use any other unit than the troy ounce, and the reduction of troy ounces into an unrecognised kind of ton simply introduces another element of confusion into our absurdly-complicated system of weights and measures.

"Two large models showed how the mine is worked. At the end of a tunnel 563 feet in length, a shaft is sunk perpendicularly to a depth of 928 feet, and the inclined vein is reached by a series of crosscuts; both the pumping and winding engines, placed in the tunnel at the top of the shaft, are driven by compressed air.

"Statistics furnished by the company told of the great success which has resulted from its operations. Started in July, 1865, with a capital of £12,000, it began crushing in November, 1868, and since that time 283,592 tons of quartz have been stamped, producing 452,794 ounces of 20-carat gold, or loz. 11dwt. 22grs. per ton. The total value of the gold is £1,596,645, and 60 per cent. of this, or £964,800, has been paid in dividends to the lucky shareholders.

"A full series of samples in boxes explained the process by which the gold is extracted. The stamped ore passes over amalgamated silvered copper plates and mercurial wells; the escaping pyrites is caught upon blankets and in labyrinths, and is concentrated by buddles. Some of the concentrate is treated on the spot, but, according to a statement in the Mining Journal, 'large consignments have been sent to Freiberg, in Germany, with the most successful results.' This fact reveals either apathy or ignorance on the part of our smelters, and is not the only instance I have noticed of colonial ores or concentrates being sent to foreign instead of British works. While wishing every success to my old friends and teachers at Freiberg, I cannot help grudging them parcels of ore, sent past our shores into the centre of Germany, which more naturally should have come to us and afforded employment for capital and labour in the mother-country.

"Lumps of auriferous quartz were sent by several mines, and among others from the Clunes mines, which belong to the well-known Port Phillip and Colonial Company, whose record of the successful treatment of stuff which is far from rich deserves notice. From 1857 to 1885, 1,298,615 tons of quartz have been crushed, yielding 510,838 ounces of gold (barely 8 dwts. to the ton), worth £2,048,147, out of which a net profit of £343,444 has been paid in dividends to the shareholders, and the comparatively enormous sum of £138,877 in royalties to the fortunate owner of the land upon which the mine is situated.

"The productiveness of the Bendigo gold-field, of which Sandhurst is the centre, was made apparent by a number of gilt cubes representing the output in gold of some of the principal quartz mines, and the value of the exhibits was greatly increased by a descriptive pamphlet, issued by the Administrative Council of the Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, which gives many interesting particulars concerning the most important undertakings in the district.

"The best mining model in the Exhibition was sent by a successful Ballarat mine, the Band of Hope and Albion Consols. The model showed, on a scale of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 1 foot, a complete quartz-crushing battery with 40 heads of stamps, such as are used at the company's works, driven by a horizontal steam-engine. Each battery box has five rotating circular heads; the tappets are fixed with gibs; the feeding is by hand from large 'passes'; the discharge is in front on to amalgamated copper plates, followed by blanket strakes and shaking tables. Barrels are used for amalgamating the roasted concentrated pyrites. As the model was worked every day it naturally attracted attention, and it afforded much information to those who took the trouble to examine all its details.

"Large blocks of the quartz containing iron and arsenical pyrites explained the nature of the reef which is worked. The two mines, Band of Hope and Albion Consols, which were united under one company in 1868, have produced since 1856 no less than 631,006 ounces of gold, worth £2,555,524, of which £1,108,845 have been paid in dividends.

"One of the great attractions to the public was the very fine show of fac-similes of large nuggets exhibited by the Department of Mines. As full particulars of each are given in the Catalogue, I will only mention the three largest, viz., the 'Welcome' nugget, found at a depth of 180 feet, at Ballarat, in 1858, weighing 2,195 ounces, and valued at £8,789; and the 'Precious' and 'Viscount Canterbury' nuggets, found at Berlin at depths of 12 and 15 feet, weighing respectively 1,717 ounces and 1,121 ounces, and valued at £6,868 and £4,420.

- "'Wash dirt,' or auriferous clayey gravel and conglomerate, from Ballarat and Haddon, was shown by the Department of Mines, and the Bank of Australasia displayed samples of coarse and fine alluvial gold from the principal districts.

  Much alluvial gold is now obtained from the 'deep leads' or old river channels of Pliocene and even Miocene age.
- "Iron.—The brown iron ore exhibited came from a deposit at Lal Lal, in the Ballarat district, which has been worked to some extent, the ore being smelted on the spot, producing 50 per cent. of metal. No ore, however, was raised in 1885.
- "Lead.—Very little mining for lead is being carried on at the present time, but judging by three large blocks of solid galena from Debet Mine, Buchan, in the Gippsland district, which contain 30 ounces of silver and 1½ ounces of gold to the ton, workable deposits exist, and no doubt in time they will be utilised.
- "Silver.—The silver obtained in Victoria at the present time is derived entirely from gold refined at the Melbourne
  - "Stone.—The colony produces a great variety of building stones.
- "The handsome polished encrinital marble from Thompson River, Gippsland, is like the Halkyn marble of North Wales, and may be employed in a similar manner for decorative purposes. Finely vesicular basalt, known as "bluestone," is more largely quarried in Victoria than any other building stone, and though sombre in colour is strong and durable. Freestone is procured from Mount Difficult, in the Grampians, near Stawell. It is a fine-grained sandstone, very uniform in texture and in colour, and it was evident from the exhibits that it can be obtained in blocks of considerable size. As it hardens on exposure, it is clearly a valuable building stone. Granite and syenite are also available.
- "Samples of roofing slates, 24 inches by 12 inches, gave an idea of produce of the quarries belonging to the Kara Kara Slate Company. The slate splits smoothly, and is free from pyrites.
- "Tin Ore.—Though no tin deposits were worked in 1885, we had samples of the stream tin ore of the Gippsland and Beechworth districts, which in 1882 were thought to be very promising. Unfortunately, the hopes of the diggers and colonists generally were not realized.
- "The quantity of gunpowder made at present in Australia is, I believe, small, but there are works about ten miles from Melbourne producing large quantities of lithofracteur, dynamite, and gun-cotton, which find a market not only in the Australian Colonies, but also in New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. The Australian Lithofracteur Company, Limited, which owns the works, exhibited dummy cartridges, and explained by drawings the methods of using its products for blasting rock, for breaking up timber stumps or wrecks, and in torpedoes.
- "Before concluding, I must not fail to notice the fine collection of geological maps which formed a not unimportant part of the exhibits of the Department of Mines. Many of them were prepared during the ten years 1868-78, when Dr. Selwyn, now Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, was Government Geologist in Victoria; others, explaining the structure of the principal gold-fields, were issued under the direction of Mr. Brough Smyth. They are on a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile, and are coloured by chromo-lithography. The map of the Ballarat Gold-field is interesting as showing the 'deep leads.'
- "The 'Reports of Progress' are full of valuable matter, and the annual 'Reports of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply,' illustrated by numerous plates, together with the 'Mineral Statistics,' give very full details concerning the mining industries of the colony.
- "It is not generally known in England that the Government of Victoria, like that of some of the sister colonies, spends several thousand pounds every year in prospecting with diamond drills and in subsidizing companies or individuals using them. Cores from 1 inch to 3½ inches in diameter were shown by the Mines Department. They have been drawn up when prospecting for quartz reefs, for deep alluvial 'leads' hidden under basaltic lava flows, or for coal seams in the Mesozoic strata. Some of these boreholes have been the means of discovering gold. The report of the Secretary for Mines, on 'Diamond drills in Victoria,' describes the work done up to the end of 1884, and explains many useful improvements upon the original drills imported from the United States.
- "In addition to the official reports just mentioned, I am indebted for information to the 'Catalogue of Exhibits in the Victorian Court,' the 'Illustrated Handbook of Victoria,' and the 'Victorian Year-book for 1884-5.' From the 'Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1885' I have obtained the following figures:—

			Minera	or Metal	Quantity raised.	Value.				
									£	£
Antimony	ore	***	***	***	***		***		£ Nil.	Nil.
Coal (ligni		***		***			211		123 tons	Not stated.
Copper ore			***	***		222		222	Nil.	Nil.
Flagging				***		***		4.0	1,966 tons	2,457
Gold	***	***	***	***	***	***		***	735,218 ozs.	2,940,872
Iron ore		***					***		Nil.	Nil.
Lead ore									50 tons	404
Silver (ext							***		28,951 ozs.	5,866
Slate		***						***	471 tons	942
Tin ore	***	***	***					***	Nil.	Nil.
								200		
			n	Cotal va	Ine		***			£2,950,541

## MINERALS AND GEMS .- BY J. REYNOLDS GREGORY.

- "In the Victoria Court the most valuable mineral display consisted of the gold specimens, and the large series of models of the most celebrated gold nuggets, with the date of discovery, locality, weight, value, and many other details. The Department of Mines, through Mr. C. W. Langtree, the Secretary, was one of the chief exhibitors, some very interesting specimens being shown, both from the reefs and from the alluvial deposits. Many of the specim Department of Mines illustrated the occurrence of the various associated minerals with the gold quearsenical pyrites, pyrites, and galena, felspar and quartz, green carbonate of copper, and native bis
- "A very pretty display of gold quartz was made by Mr. Hansford, the manager of t Mining Company, at Dunolly. The Hon. D. C. Sterry showed some rich quartz from the I pany, Sandhurst, some of the gold being laminated. Messrs, Rowe Bros., of Fryerstown

of crystallised gold in milk-white quartz that was in the exhibition; the crystals of this specimen are sharp and well defined, of exceeding brightness, and of a somewhat pale colour, due to the protective nature of the quartz cavity in which it is situated. Crystals found in alluvial deposits appear of a darker richer hue than those found in such cavities, but when reduced by smelting they are of the paler colour, though perfectly or very nearly pure gold, which it is probable this crystallised specimen is; the remaining specimens, exhibited by Messrs. Rowe, formed also a very attractive series. Mr. W. Campbell showed two of the earliest specimens found in the colony. The Department of Mines exhibited examples of auriferous quartz as illustrating the great depths to which gold-mining is now carried. The Bank of Australasia made a fine display of alluvial gold and of large masses of retorted gold, amongst the former were bowls of gold in the form of nuggets and grains, to illustrate the amount of gold obtained in given periods from some of the washings: thus, one week's washing of Bell's Gold Mining Company, Creswick, yielded 132oz. 4dwt.; and one day's production of the Madame Berry Gold Mining Company, Kingston, gave 116oz. 13dwt.

"These facts show the wonderful richness of the alluvial deposits in Victoria. A block of retorted gold from the Chiltern Valley Gold Mining Company, representing one week's crushing, contained 272oz. 7dwt. Other specimens were a nugget from Ballarat, and a bowl of fine scaly alluvial gold, 33oz. 7dwt. 18gr., from the same locality; from Buckland there was a bowl of scaly alluvial gold, 82oz. 11dwt., and one of flat pepites from Harrietville, 21oz. 2dwt., &c.

"Of silver minerals, the Department of Mines exhibited specimens from the St. Arnaud mines, containing a considerable amount of gold, as well as a specimen of embolite or chlorobromide of silver. Examples of galena, containing silver, were exhibited from the Debet Mine, Buchan, containing 82 per cent of lead, 30 oz. of silver, and loz. 5dwt. of gold per ton; also from the Thirty-mile Creek, Dargo High Plains, containing 5 oz. of silver to the ton; from Mountain Creek, Snowy River, 3 oz. to the ton; from Corner Inlet, 4 oz. to the ton, and an antimonial lead ore from Dargo River, 7 oz. per ton, exhibited by the Department of Mines. Some zinc-blende, with iron pyrites, from Chrysolite Hill, St. Arnaud, contained 3.5 oz. of silver per ton.

"Lead ores, in the form of galena chiefly, are found at Percydale and in Gippsland; native lead has been found in the Haddon Deep Lead from gravel beneath basalt, and specimens were exhibited; galena was also shown from Fiddler's Reef, Avoca, with pyrites and quartz, and with calcite from Tarnagulla.

"Stream tin appeared to be the only tin ore exhibited, and that mostly from the north-east part of the colony, contiguous to New South Wales, and from some parts of Gippsland. The specimens came from the Upper Murray River, Beechworth, Mitta Mitta, Sandy Gully, Chiltern, and Eldorado. In appearance they were very similar to those from New South Wales.

"Zinc-blende was shown from Western Reef, Chrysolite Hill, St. Arnaud, from Bethanga, and from New Chum Reef, Sandhurst.

"Of copper minerals, copper pyrites was exhibited from Bethanga, and from the Walhalla Copper Mine, Thompson River, Gippsland; green and blue carbonate of copper, also from Bethanga and from Lake Omeo; cuprite or red oxide of copper and melaconite, black oxide of copper, from Bethanga. Gold is frequently found associated with the copper ores in Victoria; native copper was shown from a quartz reef at Wilson's Hill, St. Arnaud.

"The iron minerals exhibited included specimens of brown iron ore from Lal Lal, near Ballarat. This deposit, according to Mr. F. M. Krausé, occurs partly in nodular and concretionary masses and partly in a tabular form, and in layers, and is supposed to be of comparatively recent origin. Iron pyrites was shown from various localities in crystals, of which some were in slate from Cattle's Reef, Fryerstown. The Ballarat School of Mines exhibited specimens of vivianite, or phosphate of iron, from the volcanic tuff at Wannon Falls, near Redruth; a brown iron ore, with iridescent colours, was shown from the Gellibrand River, Cape Otway district. The rare iron mineral, scorodite, was exhibited by the Department of Mines; it occurs in a vein in a metamorphic rock at Meade's claim, Strathbogic Ranges, and contains gold. There were also specimens of pyrrhotite, or magnetic iron, pyrites from Maldon, and some specimens of titaniferous iron-sand.

"Antimony was illustrated by specimens of antimonite, or sulphide of antimony, from Merton, Heathcote, Redcastle, Ringwood, Donovan's Creek, and from the Costerfield mines. The antimonite from Black Cloud mine at Whroo, contains gold to the extent of loz. 2dwt. to the ton; at Ringwood specimens of cervantite and valentinite, the yellow and white oxides, are found.

"Specimens of molybdenite, or sulphide of molybdenum, were exhibited from Malden, Yackandandah, and Beechworth.

"Amongst miscellaneous minerals, Mr. J. Hedley exhibited a block of chrome ochre with quartz, from Talbot. The Department of Mines showed specimens of wolfram, or tungstate of iron, from Swift's Creek, Gippsland, and scheelite, tungstate of lime, wad (impure manganese oxide), from South Clunes, pyrolusite (grey manganese) from Tangil, and black oxide of manganese from the Skipton diggings. Amongst earthy minerals, Mr. J. Hedley exhibited magnesite from Talbot and Heathcote, selwynite, and the same associated with talcosite, from Heathcote. From the basalt, at Richmond, near Melbourne, were shown crystallised specimens of phacolite or seebachite, also of phillipsite, in large crystals for this mineral, analcite, and aragonite. The Ballarat School of Mines exhibited a specimen of hydro-carbon, named coorongite, from Lake Coorong, South Australia. A fine specimen of infusorial earth was shown by Mr. Clarence Smith, from Talbot. Specimens of kaolin were exhibited by the Department of Mines from Lal Lal, Beechworth, and other localities. The School of Mines, Ballarat, and the Department of Mines showed some good quartz crystals, many of large size, also a transparent rock crystal, coated with chlorite, and some specimens, from the Beechworth district, of chalcedony, enclosing water. Specimens of orthoclase and albite, tourmaline, fibrolite, olivine from Mount Franklin, opal and opalised wood, jasper, &c., were also exhibited. Specimens of gem sands were shown from Daylesford, Blackwood, &c.

"An extensive series of well-shaped rock specimens of considerable interest was exhibited by the Department of Mines, under instructions from the Hon. J. F. Levien, M.P., Minister of Mines, and Mr. C. W. Langtree, Secretary and Chief Mining Surveyor for the colony. The collection included some exceedingly pretty granites and syenitic granites, phonolites, trachytes, quartz, and other porphyries, gabbro, syenite, felsite, melaphyre, diorite, basalt, in varieties as compact, amygdaloidal, and vesicular; also basalt tuffs, granulite, talcose, chlorite-, mica-, and chiastolite-schists, slates, sandstones, and other metamorphic rocks, as well as examples of the sedimentary series. There was also a large variety of fossils, including the well-known fossil-fruit found in the gravels of the auriferous leads at El Dorado, near Beechworth, in the Ballarat district, and other places. This was described by Baron F. von Mueller in 1874.

"A carefully compiled and descriptive catalogue of the rocks, minerals, and fossils, illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and mining resources of Victoria, was issued by the Victoria Government."

#### MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.-BY CLARE SEWELL READ.

"Victoria produces much butter and cheese, which beyond the home consumption is exported to the neighbouring colonies and to India. The dairy produce of Victoria was mostly sold in the colonial market before the time for inspection arrived. The preserved meats of the Melbourne and Western Companies were mainly remarkable for the great variety of tinned rabbit—plain boiled, curried, and with onions—all capital eating, but some a trifle too salt. Mr. Longmore's mincemeat would be much prized in many English households if sold at a reasonable cost. In fresh mutton, Victoria has also contributed to our meat supply. The few sheep carcasses from Victoria, which were sold in the colonial market, were very excellent mutton, and appeared almost as well bred as those from New Zealand. The two-year-old cross-bred sheep which were weighed during the inspection scaled over 70 lbs., a great advance on the importation of previous years, when 40 lbs. was the more common weight. This Victorian mutton has commanded as much as 8d. per lb. in the London market. It is now selling at 4d. and even less. If the former prices did not realize a magnificent profit, the rates now current must entail a serious loss. Some idea of the magnitude of this trade in fresh meat may be formed from the fact that the Melbourne Refrigerating Company ship about 100,000 frozen sheep per annum to this country."

#### GRAIN.-BY W. PROCTOR BAKER.

"Victoria is remarkable for the agricultural progress which it has made, especially within the last fifteen years. During that period the land under cultivation has been trebled in extent, and has been increased by 1½ million acres. This fact is in itself evidence sufficient of the fertility of the soil, and of the suitability of the climate for the production of grain. The drawback which is common to all Australia-the want of moisture-exists also in Victoria, but the energy of the colony is prepared to cope with the difficulty, and irrigation on a large scale is to be provided, experiments having already shown the large gains to be derived from its adoption. It is expected that several millions sterling will be expended in the course of the next few years, on which outlay an ample return is expected. This system will permit the introduction of great varieties of crops, for which the climate and soil, with the addition of water, are well calculated; but hitherto farmers have been forced to employ themselves almost exclusively in producing large quantities of grain and especially of wheat, which at the current prices of a few years since was a sufficiently profitable business. But at the very moment when prices have fallen to a low point a disaster has fallen on the grain growers of the colony in the almost total loss of their crops from drought, and in place of exporting, large imports of grain from California and India are required to meet the demands of home consumption. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the growing crop will, as it is said, yield a considerable surplus for exportation. The average yield per acre of all grain crops in Victoria is low, namely, wheat 124 bushels, oats 21 bushels, barley 20 bushels per acre; and as it is obviously a critical question whether at the low scale of price now current, grain will pay the expenses of cultivation, it is the more important that the colony should adopt every means for the development of other branches of agriculture, so as to support the existing cultivators, and to attract new settlers, and at the same time increase the yield of its grain crops. The cost of cultivation is, however, very low. The land generally is ready for the plough, and there is very little clearing to be done, for the bulk of the wheat-growing land is open plain. The forest land is deep, rich soil. Setting aside the cost of clearing when it is required, it is probable that wheat can be raised and gathered at a cost of about 25s. to 30s. per acre, all charges included. Ploughing costs from 7s. to 12s. per acre, and the crop is harvested by means of the 'stripper' at a cost of from 3s. to 5s, per acre, while the straw is burnt on the ground as it stands. This, however, is the mode adopted only when wheat is still the pioneer crop; but when a more advanced system of farming is adopted, the wheat is reaped, and the straw used for feed for stock. Wheat having been gathered by the stripper is winnowed and bagged on the farms, where dealers buy it, and whence it is delivered to the The counties in which most of the wheat is grown are all within a radius of about 150 miles from Melbourne, the port of shipment for the surplus of the colony, and the nearest districts are not more than 50 miles distant. These distances are not great, but the rate of carriage is high. The wheat belt lies north of the 37th parallel of latitude, and in Talbot and Dalhousie counties, close to, but south of that line. Those counties which have the greatest extent of land under wheat have almost the poorest yields per acre of any. In the counties which have a high rate of yield the quantity grown is very small, and it is therefore probable that it is produced as a rotation crop, or in some choice lands or well-The proportion of the whole cultivated land of the colony under wheat has amounted in late years to watered situations. nearly one-half, while oats have occupied 8 per cent., and barley about 2½ per cent.; the remainder being used for fodder crops. The tendency has been towards an increase of the proportion of land used for wheat.

"The exports of wheat exceeded the imports for the first time in 1870, and then again in 1873 and 1874. Since 1877, and continuously down to 1885, Victoria has exported regularly, and in some years largely, 1884 being the highest year, when the exports reached upwards of a million quarters. In 1886 imports were again necessary in consequence of the failure of the crops through drought. It cannot be pretended that it would be a remunerative business for farmers in Victoria to supply Europe at the prices of the day, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that Victoria can produce her fine white wheats at least as cheaply as, if not more cheaply than, California, the average yields of the two countries being about alike, and it must be borne in mind that the finer quality of the Australian produce will always give Victoria an advantage in price.

"Rust is the disease of the wheat plant most dreaded by farmers, while in some districts rabbits are a trouble, and locusts are mentioned as among the pests. 'Rust-proof' wheats are diligently sought for. The Victorian wheats are exclusively white, and it does not appear why some of the strong red wheats of the northern hemisphere may not be grown with success. Similar losses from rust were formerly suffered at the Cape, but there are now two sorts of wheat there cultivated which are said to be free from the disease—the Baard and the Dutoit wheat. There seems, however, to be some doubt how far irrigation at the Cape may have prevented rust. Experiments are now being conducted at the Government Experimental Farm in the cultivation of several varieties of wheat, and crops yielding as highly as 40 bushels per acre have been harvested from plots on this farm.

"The Victoria cereal exhibits display grains of a very fine quality of all sorts, but unfortunately from an accident in transit by which the labels were obliterated, it is impossible to make a detailed report on the several varieties. Undoubtedly the best thing under the circumstances was done by gathering the samples into masses of each sort of grain, and as they are abundant in quantity they are sufficient to make an imposing show. The wheats are all white, of fine quality, and very heavy weights. Excellent barley was exhibited, and a sample of very good fifths of the barley grown in Victoria is fit for malting, and fetches good prices for that y bushels per acre. The malting barley grown is about enough to supply the v importation. A very small area is planted with maize, but good example

exhibited; 150 bushels of ordinary maize has been obtained from one acre

Murray River district, with irrigation, 80 bushels per acre have been grown. Oats are good, though the yield is light in proportion to barley, yet from three to four times the area devoted to barley is sown with oats. It may be mentioned that Victoria grows nearly as many potatoes as all the rest of Australia put together, and next after New Zealand produces the largest bulk of grain."

#### FRUITS .- BY D. MORRIS, M.A., F.L.S.

"Amongst the objects of productive industry displayed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, there are few that have awakened so much interest as the array of fruits brought together in a fresh and preserved state from all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. Fresh tropical and sub-tropical fruits were exhibited and regularly sold during the course of the Exhibition in the colonial market, and hundreds of thousands of stay-at-home English people realised for the first time what boundless stores of delicious fruits were capable of being supplied by our colonies.

"The limits prescribed for this Report entirely prevent anything like a detailed account of the exhibits. Wherever practicable, a brief statement of the general capabilities of each colony in the way of fruits is given, and the more promising fruits for commercial export purposes are noted. More than this could not be attempted.

"Victoria, the richest and most prosperous of England's colonies in the southern hemisphere, possesses wealth in her vegetable productions no less than in her mines and gold-fields. While importing a large quantity of fresh fruit, and what is called 'fruit-pulp' from Tasmania, which latter is the orchard of Australasia, Victoria is able to produce, at certain seasons, large quantities of fruit, some of which, shown in London, has been of excellent quality. The canned or tinned fruits of Victoria indicated a near approach to the best fruits of California, which hitherto have monopolised European markets. In a special Report on fruits exhibited by the Red Cross Preserving Company, it is stated that 'the quality is equal to many of the Californian fruits in the trade, and as soon as the prejudice is dispersed, arising from the introduction of Australian packs in English markets (it being quite a recent step), there will doubtless be a large trade done between the mother-country and the dependency of Victoria.'

"The apple is the most esteemed of Victorian fruits, and thrives in all parts of the colony. The apricot prefers the warmer districts, where its produce is both large and fine. Cherries are largely grown, and appear to thrive in the strong volcanic loams that exist in various parts of the colony.

"The fig grows exceptionally well in the warm northern districts, and fig-drying is being taken up as a local industry. The grape, both for wine-making and for a dessert fruit, flourishes in all but the coldest climates. In suitable localities the bunches and berries are described as of enormous size, fine colour, and excellent flavour. Melons are in great demand in local markets, and 'a cross-bred variety of sugar melon' is much used for jam. The peach, often grafted on almond stocks, is one of the most delicious fruits grown in the colony. The persimmon (Kaki) is becoming popular on account of its rich flavour and fine colour. Plums are abundant, and are obtained in the markets at a low rate. The raspberry, grown in the rich valleys of the Yarra, is sent to Melbourne to the value of £150,000 annually; while of the strawberry, two, and even three, crops are not unusually borne in the year."

The following additional report has since been received from the Agent-General:-

"Victoria Office, 8 Victoria Chambers, "Westminster, S.W., 4th February, 1887.

"SIR,

"In continuation of previous correspondence on the subject of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have the honour to inform you that, by the courtesy of the Royal Commission, I am enabled to forward to you the enclosed copy of an interesting Report, in manuscript, relating to the Fruits and Vegetables exhibited by Victoria. The very favorable way in which the fruits have been regarded in this country will be highly gratifying to fruit growers, and, with the valuable suggestions in the Report relating to the transmission and sale of fruits, will probably give a stimulus to this industry.

"The Report will doubtless appear in print at an early date, but I forward a copy of the manuscript to enable you, should you so desire, to have a number of copies printed and circulated amongst the principal fruit growers of the colony.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"GRAHAM BERRY."

# EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COLONIAL MARKET FOR VICTORIA.

Information supplied by the Commissioners.

I.—FRUIT DISPOSED OF FROM MAY 5TH TO END OF JULY.

	Nam	e of Frui	t.		Current Price in Melbourne.	Quantity Forwarded.	Average Price Obtained in London.
Apples					9d. to 1s. per doz.	317 cases	2d. to 6d. each
Pears	***	***	***	444	9d. to 1s, per doz.	15 cases	2d. to 1s. 6d. each
Grapes	***	***	***	***	6d. to 1s. per lb.	82 cases	1s. to 2s. 6d. per 1b
Peaches ar	d Figs	***	***		1d. to 3d. each	1 case	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Quinces	***		***		1d. to 3d. each	4 cases	3d. to 6d. each
Date Plum	IS	***			2d, to 3d, per lb.	1 case	our to our cuch
Walnuts	***	***			2d. to 6d. per lb.	1 case	6d. per lb.
Nuts	***		***		2d. to 6d. per lb.	3 cases	6d. per lb.
Lemons	***	***	***		1d. to 2d, each	1 case	13d. to 2d. each.
Melons			***		3d. to 2s. each	3 cases	2s. 6d. to 3s. each
Dried App	les	***	***		4d. per lb.	3 cases	6d. per lb.

#### II .- VEGETABLES DISPOSED OF DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	Name of	Vegetal	ble.		Current Price in Melbourne.	Quantity Forwarded.	Average Price Obtained in London.
Potatoes			***		£4 per ton	27 cases	5s. 6d. per cwt.
Onions	***	***	***		2s. per 20 lbs.	5 cases	2s. per 20 lbs.
Tomatoes	***				2d. to 4d. per lb.	3 cases	
Vegetable 1	Marrow		***	***	3d. to 6d. each	5 cases	5s. each
Pumpkins		***		***	3d. to 1s. each	2 cases	5s. to 10s. each
Capsicums					2d. to 4d. per lb.	1 case	
Carrots	***				2d, to 4d, per lb.	5 cases	6d. per lb.
Artichokes		***			2d. to 4d. per lb.	1 case	6d, per lb.
Red Beet	***	***	***		2d. to 4d, each	2 cases	out per rot

#### III.-LIST OF GROWERS AND EXHIBITORS.

NAME AND ADDRESS,

Allen, C. jun., South Brighton.
Anderson, W. (M.L.A.), Southern
Cross.
Aspinall. J. W., Doncaster.

Bailey, Wm., Malvern.
Batley, H., Clunes.
Barnett, W., Freeborough.
Begley, H., Colac.
Biggs, A. E., Hawthorn.
Blayrey, Thos., Nagambie.
Brimmer, Jas., Ararat.
Bruhn, A., Emu Creek.
Brunning, Wm., Somerville.
Bullock, J., Corindhap.
Bushe, Robt., Sale.

Bushe, Robt., Sale.

Castle, S., North Brighton.
Chandler, Wm., Scoresby.
Christian, Thos., Macedon.
Clay, J. B., East Brighton.
Clayton, S., South Brighton.
Cochrane, Mrs. L. A., Dargalong.
Cole, J. C., Richmond.
Cole, H. U., Hawthorn.
Coleman, J., Woodford.
Coghlan, H. (gardener to F. Lange,
Esq.), St. Kilda.
Coxall, S., Buninyong.
Craike, C., Geelong.
Craike, Thos., Sandhurst.

D'Angri, N., Ballarat.
Darvezia, T., Mooroopna.
Delbridge Bros., Epsom.
Deppler, J., Gheringhap.
Dods, R., Marong.
Donaldson, C. A. Hawthorn.
Draper, Chas., Hazelglen.

Eagle, W., Harcourt.
Elliott, J. D., Marong.
Ely, Henry, Harcourt.
Eley, Wm. and Son, Harcourt.
Errey, T. P., jun., Cobrico.
Evans, W. F., Melbourne.

Frankhauser, F. T., Balwyn. Fuller, Chas., Inverleigh.

George, C., South Brighton. Gray, Chas., Narab Narab. Graham, Geo. (gardener to C. Ryan, Esq.), Macedon. Green, Geo., Castlemaine. NAME AND ADDRESS.

Griffin, J. F., Strathfieldsaye. Griffenhagen, W., Strathfieldsaye. Grimmond, Thos., Wahgunyah. Grimwood, Thos., Fern Tree Gully. Grosse, F., Emu Creek.

Hale, G. (gardener to D. Syme, Esq.),
Kew.
Hanlon, L., Kolupna.
Harris, A., Clunes.
Harris, R. S., Warrnambool.
Harris, W., Clunes.
Harrison, —, Burwood.
Hawke, W., Doncaster.
Henley, J., Millewa.
Hirschmann, F., Kew.
Holt, J., Somerville.
Hopton, E., Geelong.
Hunt, W. N., Malvern.
Huntly, J., North Brighton.

Irvine, J., Beechworth.

Jackson, C., Northcote. Jenkins, A., Epsom. Jones, E., Golden Glen.

King, H., Fyansford. Kitchen, J. A. and T., Pakenham.

Lang, James, Harcourt.
Lang, Rennie and Co., Ballarat.
Lamb, Thomas, Briagalong.
Laury, J., Diamond Creek.
Laugher, J., Wandiligong.
Lenne, C., Echuca.
Levien, Hon. J. F. (M.L.A.), Drysdale.
Lewis, W. E., Heathcote.
Look, J. Bright

Levien, Hon. J. F. (M.L.A. dale.
Lewis, W. E., Heathcote.
Loch, J., Bright.
Love, J. D., Tatura.
Lloyd, W., Waranga.
Lowden, J., South Brighton.
Lugg, S., Waurn Ponds.

Marshall, C. R., Nunawading.
Martin, G. A., Leigh Road.
McDonald, D., Cowley's Creek.
Meir, L., Waurn Ponds.
Meyer, F., Lockwood.
Mitchell, W. H., Wandiligong.
Moore, J. B., Panmure.
Morris, G. F., and Sons, Rutherglen.
Morey, J., Cheltenham.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

Murdoch, W. I., Balwyn.

Neilson, George (curator of the Experimental Gardens of the Royal Hort Soc. of Vict.), Richmond.
Nicoll Bros., Brighton.
Nicholls, R. U., and Co., Ballarat.

Pagan, Geo., Mooroopna.
Parer Bros., Box Hill.
Pedgett, Geo., Mount Cole.
Perry, Edward, South Brighton.
Peterson, H., Emu Creek.
Pohl, Carl, Emu Creek.

Ramus, Mrs., Ballarat.
Robinson, G. W. (C.E.), Berwick.
Robinson, Mrs., Berwick.
Robinson, G. W., Heathcote.
Robinson, Thos., Malvern.
Rodgers, G., Bruckwell.
Ross, John (curator Gardens of District Hospital), Ballarat.
Ross, Wm., Talbot.
Reeve, Thos., Rutherglen.
Rutland, Wm., Irrewarra.

Simon, A. C., Bacchus Marsh. Schroeder, E., Castlemaine. Shepherd and Sons, Somerville. Sherwood, Geo., Dromana. Shaw, T. K., Goornong. Skilbeck, R., Southern Cross. Somerville, Thos., Strathfieldsaye. Stainyer, G., South Brighton. Stone, C., Brighton.

Taylor, H., Wandiligong. Taylor, J., White Hills. Tees, Jas., Toolamba. Thomas, P., Camberwell. Thornell, Thos., Somerville.

Veness, E., Macedon,

Wawn, R., East Brighton.
West, J., Mooroopna.
Williams, S., Doncaster.
Wilson, Edwd., Doncaster.
Wilson, Fredk., Doncaster.
Wilson, Fredk., Doncaster.
Williamson, T., Sandon.
Wood, W. J., Daylesford.
Woodmason, Wm., Malvern.
Wuillemin, L., Briagalong.

# GENERAL REMARKS.

"The horticultural produce imported to the colonial market, partly for sale and partly for exhibition, has been forwarded to London by the Orient line steamers in regular fortnightly consignments from the end of April to the end of July. By storing the packages containing fruit and vegetables in cool chambers, in which the temperature is kept very low by refrigerating machinery, it has been possible to obtain for these imports results which are very promising for the future trade in fruit.

"The time which elapsed between the gathering and packing of the fruit and vegetables and their arrival in the market has varied from 50 to 70 days. Notwithstanding this fact, and the long voyage, the bulk of the produce sent has retained its full flavour; and, as a rule, its appearance has been perfect or but slightly affected. The produce sent from Victoria has without doubt been the most valuable contribution of ex-tropical origin to the market, and has had the special attraction of being far superior, both in appearance, size, and flavour, to the normal produce of any other known fruit-producing country. The season of production, however, considerably enhances its value in European markets. Taking these facts into consideration, together with the fine quality of the produce, the prices obtained in the market, though certainly high in comparison with home produce, may be called very reasonable.

"According to the statements given in the Official Handbook of Victoria, the total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres, of which only 2½ millions are cultivated, and of these nearly 12,000 acres, or 0.53 per cent., are devoted to fruit-tree culture. This industry is a rapidly increasing one. The fruit crop is stated to be regular, and this fact, in connexion with the absence of several pests which in most countries often seriously injure the crops (as, for instance, canker), cannot fail to render fruit culture remunerative. As far as may be judged from the first trial of export to London, all the fruit produced at present in the colony, and an unlimited quantity more, will meet with a ready sale in English and European markets. Vegetables, on the other hand, may, as a rule, be expected to be too heavy, too perishable, or of too small a value to bear the expenses of packing, freight, sale, and special attention during the voyage.

"In order to secure its safe arrival at the place of destination, it will be necessary to pay the highest possible attention to packing of the fruit, while the use of cases of uniform size and marked with distinct brands is of considerable importance

for the wholesale trade.

"It may be considered a matter of great importance for the future success of the imports to English markets, that the Victorian Commission itself has taken the trouble to administer the sale of the colony's produce, instead of—as several other colonies have done—placing their consignments in the hands of agents. The result obtained is, that the Victorian fruit has gained great popularity among the numerous visitors to the exhibition.

"As such intervention cannot, of course, be continued in future, the best means of selling the fruit must be considered, and recourse must be had to agents. The agents may then be expected to buy the fruit at the current market prices in Victoria, to bear the expense of package, freight, &c.; and to accept themselves the risk of eventual loss. As confirmed by experience of other fruit-exporting countries, the advance in value of the produce will only be due to a greater demand,

which may cause the market prices at home to be raised.

"A few words may be added about storage in the cold chambers of the steamers. Though the consignments which have arrived in the market proved to have been carefully attended to in this respect, it has happened that fruits in other consignments have been injured through being exposed to a too low temperature. As a rule, most of the hardy fruits will without harm endure a temperature of 26°-30°, but a temperature of 32°-35° will be safer, and a fall below 26° is likely to prove dangerous.

"In order to avoid any harm, care must be taken that the fruit is not on its arrival exposed to a sudden change of temperature, and the cases should not be unpacked until their contents are supposed to have acquired the temperature of the surrounding air. A sudden change of temperature will induce the fruit to decay, or at least to lose its flavour.

#### SPECIAL REMARKS.

"Apples.—Of this valuable fruit, 317 cases, containing about 40lbs. each, or an average of 100 to 120 apples, have been imported to this market. The original value, including package, was about 15s. the case; the expenses of freight (at 1½d. a pound), 5s.; of sale, delivery from the docks, about 3s. the case; the actual cost of which would then be £1 3s. The price obtained, 2d. to 6d. each, would be about £1 10s. to £2 the case; the net profit being 7s. to 17s., or 40 to 74 per cent. Without doubt, the apples were the finest of all the fruit sent; their size, colour, and flavour reaching the highest degree of perfection. They were altogether very uniform, and of equal size, a matter of the greatest importance for the wholesale trade. Among the numerous varieties sent, several were of rare beauty, and some of them quite new in the English market.

"The best varieties were:—Rome Beauty, a very large, beautiful, globular, yellow and red apple of American origin; Adams' Pearmain, a well-known variety, but, as represented, of rare beauty and delicious flavour; Reinette du Canada, of extreme beauty, and regular shape; London Pippin, of extraordinary size, and highly coloured; Perfection deserves its name, being exceedingly handsome; Nickajack, an American, peculiarly green and reddish brown streaked variety; Reinette d' Ananas, Scarlet Nonpariel, Winter Strawberry Pippin, French Crab, and Stone Pippin, all of very best quality.

"The above are only a few of the varieties sent, but they are those which will, apparently, be the leading varieties for future export.

"Some of the apples, when unpacked, were more or less spotted, showing signs of not having been gathered with due care, or, what is more probable, to have been bruised in the cases by not being packed tight enough.

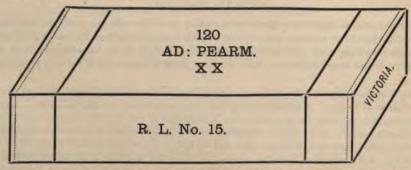
"Apples intended for a long voyage must, naturally, be gathered and packed with special care. They ought to be gathered about a week previous to packing, and to be handled with the greatest possible care, as any small blow or knock is sure to leave a brown spot, and to spoil the appearance of the fruit. After gathering, the fruit ought to be spread out in a single layer on perforated shelves in a cool and almost dark place. Before packing, every fruit should be wiped with flannel or a clean lines cloth as all fresh fruits are liable to sweat.

flannel, or a clean linen cloth, as all fresh fruits are liable to sweat.

"The packing-cases ought to be manufactured of strong, not too porous, thin and light boards, which are simply nailed together. The size used for the first trial (24 x 12 x 5 inches) will suit the purpose, but 20 x 15 x 6 inches would be

more handy, and hold a larger quantity, say, 56lbs., or 10 to 15 dozen, according to the size of apples.

"At the bottom of the case, sheets of paper, lined with a thin layer of cotton wool or other soft material (hay and straw are likely to decay by the influence of moisture), and then, again, sheets of paper. Every fruit is wrapped up in tissue paper. Then, the apples are placed in the cases, and pressed together as tightly as possible, without injuring the fruit. The layers of apples should be separated by double sheets of paper, and must be constantly pressed down. Over the last layer, which may be raised about one quarter of an inch above the margin of the case, a thin layer of cotton wool should be placed, after which the lid may be nailed on. If necessary, the cases can be secured by bolts of iron wire. After this, the brands are put on, as shown in the figure:—



The number at the top indicates the quantity of apples (120, or 10 dozen); next comes the abbreviated name of the variety, and the mark of quality (extra extra); at the front, the initials of the grower, and the number of the packages belonging to a consignment of several cases.

"When the packing has thus been done with care, there will be no possibility of friction of the fruit in the cases, and the often careless knocking about of unloading, &c., will have no serious consequences.

"Three cases of dried apples have been sent. The apples are dried whole, and are of fair quality, though too dark in colour. Their price (4d. a lb. in Melbourne) is too high for export, and they are not likely to find a market in Europe, where American dried apples are well known as being cheap and of the very best quality.

"Pears.—Fifteen cases have been imported and sold in the colonial market. The cost of this fruit is about the same as of apples, but the risk in sending them is very much greater; the realized prices have been a little higher, though lower than might have been expected at this season. Some early varieties, as Jargonelle and a few others, were totally spoiled and too far gone on their arrival. Among the best varieties sent were—

"Vicar of Winkfield, of rare beauty, size, and flavour.

"British Queen, a most desirable variety.

"Nelis d' Hiver, of double the size than in this country.

"Beurré Clairglau, in the highest degree of perfection; and a few others, which were all of uncommon size, delicious flavour, and of beautiful colour. Special mention is due to some very large specimens of Josephine de Malines, weighing nearly one (1) pound each.

"The same remarks, as given for apples, respecting packing, gathering, &c., are also suitable for pears, though, considering that they are more tender fruits, if possible more care must be bestowed on them. The choice of varieties for export must be restricted to good keeping varieties, as are those above-mentioned, to which may be added several others, as, for instance, Beurré Diel, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Nouveau Poileau, Eyewood, Glou Morceau, Double Philippe, Soldat Loboureur, Easter Beurré, Beurré Superfin, Beurré Napoleon, &c.

"When all precautions are taken, and the fruit is packed before being ripe, there will be no doubt of a successful export.

"Quinces.—Four cases have been sent. The fruits were of enormous size and beautiful appearance. As this fruit is only used for preserving, the high price obtained must be considered as being due to curiosity only. The demand for the fruit is limited; it is not probable, therefore, that export on a larger scale will be profitable.

"Peaches and Figs.—Only one case has been sent. The fruits were wrapped in paper and packed in charcoal dust, but all of them were totally decayed on arrival. Notwithstanding this bad result, it might be possible to send them when differently packed, and by gathering and packing the fruit before it is quite ripe. The cases ought to be small and flat, say 12 x 6 x 3 inches, while the fruit should be wrapped in tinfoil, and packed in cotton-wool tightly enough to avoid friction. The cases should be lined with tinfoil or parchment paper, in order to prevent the admission of moisture and air. If successful, the export of these fruits would without doubt be very profitable. Perhaps nectarines, plums, and apricots could be sent in the same way, as also—

"Date Plums, or Janapese Persimmons, the first fruit of Diospyros Kaki, a native of Japan, of which several varieties are cultivated in the colony. One case of fruits was sent, packed as the peaches, with the same bad result.

"Lemons.—One case was sent. The fruit was beautiful and of fair size, but it is too expensive in the colony to be of any importance for future export.

"Grapes.—Not less than 82 cases were sent, but, unhappily, very few of the grapes were fit for sale. The few samples left were of fair size, good colour and of delicious flavour. All the grapes were packed in charcoal dust, either wrapped in paper or without. The last way of packing, though not at all satisfactory, proved to be the best, though it was impossible thoroughly to clean the grapes. The best material for packing grapes is, without doubt, perfectly dry and clean sawdust, or corkdust. Care should be taken that the grapes are quite dry when packed, and that this operation is done in a cool and shady place, in order to prevent a sudden change of temperature when the grapes are placed in the cold chamber. The most suitable size of case should be 10 x 10 x 6 inches, so as to allow only two layers of grapes. The cases ought to be made of hard wood, to be as light as possible, and to be lined with tinfoil or parchment paper. The grapes should be handled with the utmost care, all damaged berries carefully cut away, so as to prevent any damage to the bloom or any worse injury, and should not be wrapped in paper. The stalks should be sealed with grafting or sealing wax, in order to keep the whole of the sap in the grapes. When successfully sent, the export of grapes would not fail to prove profitable.

"Melons.—Three cases of water melons have been sent. Most of the fruits turned out well, and obtained high prices; yet it is very doubtful if the realized prices are large enough to cover the expenses of freight and packing, which for these heavy fruits (8 to 16lb. each) must be relatively large. Dried fern leaves or sawdust would be better for packing than hay or straw, that were used at this trial.

"Walnuts, Cobs, and Filberts.—One case of walnuts and three cases of cobs and filberts have been sent. The nuts were of very good quality, and their price very reasonable. They are always sure to find a market in Europe, and their export ought to be profitable.

"Vegetables.—All the produce sent was the result of good culture and fertility of soil combined, and was calculated to impress on the minds of the visitors a high opinion of the state of horticulture in the colony.

"Potatoes.—A large sample of kidneys and of a related dark reddish-brown variety was sent, besides a small collection of different varieties. They were all large, and of fine quality.

"Onions.—These were equal in size and quality to those imported into this country from Spain, &c.

"Tomatoes were packed in charcoal dust, but were all decayed.

"Vegetable Marrows .- Very large and fine.

"Pumpkins, Gourds, Squashes, &c.—Several of these were of enormous size; they were exhibited in considerable variety, and attracted great attention by the skilful inscriptions (made by incision in the fruit when young) which adorned several of them.

"Capsicums.-A few only were left.

"Carrots, of enormous size and well shaped.

"Red Beet .- Very good.

"As previously remarked, there is no probability that an export of vegetables will prove to be satisfactory.

"When the supply of fruit and vegetables had ceased, several other articles were offered for sale in the market.

"No accounts have been received respecting these sales.

"These articles were, viz :-

"Biscuits, from T. B. Guest and Co., Melbourne.—Thin Captains, sold at 7d. per 1b.; Rice, 8d.; You Yangs, 9d.; Intercolonial, 9d.; Arrowroot, 8d.; Coffee, 9d.; Baw Baw, 9d.; Dessert, 1s.; Mixed, 8d.

"Victoria Cake, from the same exhibitor, sold at 1s. per lb.

"Biscuits, from Swallow and Ariel, Melbourne.—Thin Captains, 7d. per lb.; Soda, 9d.; Fancy, 1s.; Coffee, 9d.; Arrow-root, 6d.; Cracknells, 1s.; Sultanas, 8d.

"Canterbury Fruit Cakes, 1s. each, from the same exhibitor.

"Aerated Flour, in 2 lb. packets, "
"Plum Puddings, in tins, 1s. each, ","

"Mince Meat, ", ","

"All of these were of good quality and perfectly fresh, but their price higher than English manufacture. (The cakes were preserved in tinfoil.)

"Tomato Sauce, in bottles, at 9d. and 1s. 6d. each by Reid, Melbourne; Holt, Melbourne; A. Hoadley, Burwood; Palmers, Oakleigh; Comports, Cheltenham; Harris, Clunes; C. Kierath, Bendigo; E. Zorn, Oakleigh; W. P. Brown, Malvern: W. Pierce, Sandhurst; and T. Priestly, Mount Cole.

"Federal Sauce, Victoria Relish, Worcester Sauce, Yorkshire Sauce, Oriental Sauce, Sandhurst Sauce, at 6d. a bottle, from W. Pierce and Co., Sandhurst.

"Pickled Tomatoes, 1s.; Currie Powder, 6d.; Fish Sauce, 6d.; Oakleigh Sauce, 6d.; from E. Zorn, Oakleigh.

"Pickled Onions, Cabbage, Piccalilly, 6d. each, from Pearce and Co.

"Oriental Pickles, Mushroom Ketchup, 6d. each, from Palmers.

"Bogong Sauce, at 6d., from Lyon, Beechworth, will hardly find a market in England.

"Dried Herbs, in bottles, at 6d. each, from E. Zorn, Oakleigh (Sage, Marjoram, Mint, Thyme). Very good and useful; very cheap.

"Dried Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Plums, Greengages, Apricots, and Pears, at 6d. per lb. Raspberry, Black Currant, Gooseberry, and Strawberry, at 6d. per lb., from Spink and Co., Melbourne. These were in tins, which is always an objection to a ready sale, and their price too high in comparison with that of English jams.

"Butter and Cheese, of excellent quality. The butter was too salt to please the English taste, but very pure and cheap (1s. per lb.)."

The following remarks on the fruit industry of Victoria, with special reference to the exportation of fruit to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, are published in the Annual Report of the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria for 1887:—

"Since last report, official information has been received from Mr. J. Bosisto, M.L.A., Commissioner for Victoria, and Mr. J. Thomson, Secretary to the Commission, respecting the shipments of fruit sent last year to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; 98 per cent. of the apples and pears were received in London in as fine condition as when shipped at Melbourne. The grapes, as already known, were a failure; however, the disappointment in being unable to land this tender fruit in saleable condition in the present case is not sufficient to prevent further annual experiments, with improved cases and better packing materials than those previously used. It is probable that in a few years grapes may be sent to Europe with as much safety and in as good condition as any of the hard fruits.

"The apples and pears from Victoria were greatly admired, realized good prices and a ready sale. After the disposal of considerable quantities as presents to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, the Lord Mayor of London, clubs, benevolent institutions, and the principal hotels, and by exhibits sent to the English horticultural fruit shows, the remainder were sold, and, after deducting a portion of the expenses attending transit of the fruit, the balance

will be divided amongst the exhibitors, pro rata, a diploma and medal being awarded to each.

"The following is an extract from the report of the Secretary to the Commission:-

""The fruit sent by growers to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition excited the greatest admiration, the pears and apples arriving in almost perfect condition. The grapes were not a success, only a few bunches being saved; but their flavour was pronounced excellent, and much superior to the grapes imported in such vast quantities from France, Spain, and other continental countries. Perseverance in the effort to find some suitable mode of packing this fragile and delicate fruit is sure to be crowned with success, in which case a splendid future will be opened up for the growers of table grapes, London alone presenting a practically boundless field for the disposal of all kinds of horticultural produce during the late winter and early spring months, just the period when the Australian colonies could contribute a plentiful supply. Any damage done to the fruit was in no way attributable to the system of packing adopted."

"A silver medal was received by the Commissioners, from the Royal Botanic Society, for Victorian fruits exhibited at one of the shows of that society. This valuable testimonial was handed to Mr. Geo. Neilson, Curator of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, in acknowledgment of his care and attention in transmitting the consignments of fruit to

England.

"We have also received, by the courtesy of Mr. Bosisto, the copy of an interesting report of the Royal Commission, relating to the fruits and vegetables exhibited by Victoria. In forwarding the report, the Agent-General, Sir Graham Berry, remarks:—

"'The very favorable way in which the fruits have been regarded in this country will be highly gratifying to fruitgrowers, and, with the valuable suggestions in the report relating to the transmission and sale of fruits, will probably give a stimulus to this industry.'

"The Colonial and Indian Exhibition fruit experiment may lead to the development of a large and lucrative trade. Inquiries have already been made by gentlemen in London as to the probable quantities that could be shipped, and offers tendered to find a ready market for large regular shipments during February, March, April, and May.

"The fruit industry in this colony up to the present time has done nothing more than supply the Victorian market, and in plentiful seasons occasional shipments have been made to the adjacent colonies; but the extension of orchard planting now contemplated will render it imperative on producers of fruit to find a profitable outlet in other countries. There need be no fear of over-production with the European markets open.

"Canning and drying is an industry not even attempted here. When this branch is studied, the profitable results in California must be repeated here. Our soils are good, our climate favorable, and there is a prospect of water being early available for irrigation. Our fruits, brought to perfection, ought to realize a higher price than those of America; the least we could expect would be an equivalent one. This would yield a handsome profit to the producer, and open a vast field of healthy employment."

# WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS .- BY RICHARD BANNISTER, F.I.C., F.C.S.

"I have assumed that in the preparation of this report it was my duty to direct attention to the resources of the colonies exhibiting wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented liquors, and to show from the varied and excellent exhibits in the different courts the progress which has been made by the individual colonies in the several branches of industry with which I am instructed to deal. It would be an interesting task to speak upon the merits and demerits of the different samples exhibited; but if I did so, very erroneous conclusions might be drawn, from the fact that many exhibits, as a matter of course, suffered deterioration from the heat, light, storage, and numerous other causes attendant upon an exhibition daily opened to the public for many months. Most of the samples were consequently in an abnormal condition, and would not represent the actual ordinary produce of the different exhibitors. Moreover, it would not be just to overlook the fact that some samples of wine were of the vintage of 1885, and therefore shipped before they were a year old. These wines were not intended to be presented to the public as fit for consumption, but simply to verify the truth of the statements made by the shippers of them, that they would bear the voyage to England without injury to their keeping qualities. It is, I believe, a novelty in the experience of the Australian wine-growers to send to Europe wines in bottle only eight months old, but the experiment has now been satisfactorily made in connexion with the exhibition, and the wine, though so young, has, from its perfect fermentation and early treatment, successfully passed through the trying ordeal, and proved that the Australian wines, when properly made, are of very stable composition.

"Before going into details respecting the character and quality of the wines, &c., exhibited, it may be of interest to the general readers of this report, and of value to those who may wish to know what has been done and what is still doing in our various colonies, to maintain, and even to increase, the production of those alcoholic beverages to which the report relates, to be informed of the origin and progress of some of the various industries. It will be seen that the most important one, viz., viticulture, is in many of our colonies of very recent origin; and the success which has been achieved in this branch of agriculture is of good omen for the future, when so many men of capital, culture, intelligence, and perseverance are engaged in it.

"As there was an enormous number of samples of wine, spirits, beer, and other fermented beverages grouped together in the different courts of the Exhibition, it would be quite impracticable to treat separately the exhibits in each court; for by so doing there would be much tedious repetition, and the monotony caused by such treatment would deprive this report of much of the interest which its importance should command. There will consequently be an effort made to classify the different kinds of exhibits under the respective heads of—

- "1. Wines (as being most important).
- "2. Spirits, made from sugar and other material.
- "3. Malt liquors and the somewhat similar fermented beverages.

"The classification will be far from perfect, because some exhibits, such as vermouth, belong strictly to neither class. It will, however, be attempted to make the divisions as sharp as practicable, and as strict as the materials themselves will allow.

"Nature has rendered very valuable help in making this classification, because, broadly, she has defined in what latitudes plants and cereals shall grow, and has taught us that it is useless for us to endeavour to make tropical plants flourish successfully in temperate climates, or the reverse. She has therefore settled for us which of our colonies can be wine-producing, by confining the perfect growth of the vine within certain latitudes, and has brought within still narrower limits those districts in which soil, climate, and particular adaptation lend themselves to the culture of the vine, so as to produce grapes of sufficient quantity and quality which will, with proper care, yield good commercial wine. The qualities and characters of commercial wines are very various, and from the delicate hock of the Rhine to the luscious wines of Greece there are so many gradations that it is not difficult to produce a wine falling between them. But as it is not only necessary in business to produce a wine that may be appreciated by the few, but to make viticulture a paying concern, the wine made must be appreciated by the many, and the aim of those acquainted with their business is to cater for the public taste, and thus endeavour to supply a public want. Any other aim than this can only be indulged in by a waste of capital, which will not only not pay, but will tend to bring the industry itself into contempt. The climatic and other conditions enumerated confine the production of wine to the Australian colonies, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Cyprus, and certain districts in the Dominion of Canada.

"The growth of cereals, such as barley and rye, can be carried on with greatest success in colder latitudes, consequently the production of malt liquors made from barley, or of spirits from barley or rye, or from a mixture of both, can be carried on over a more extended area than that available for the manufacture of colonial wines; and some colonies, such as Canada and New Zealand, which produce but little wine, are largely engaged in the manufacture of beer and spirits.

"A visit to the courts of the tropical or sub-tropical colonies showed, from the rich displays of sugar and the sugarcane, and the absence of wine and all spirits—except that made from sugar, and popularly designated as rum—that wine and malt liquors cannot be produced successfully in the tropics; but such a visit also revealed the fact that even there the people are very practical, as they turn their attention to the manufacture of spirituous liquids, which are intended as much for medicines as beverages, and whose composition shows that they are intended for the cure of febrile disorders, a class of disease very prevalent in tropical regions.

"As alcohol in its varied forms can be obtained by fermentation from grapes, cereals, sugar, cocoa-nut juice, &c., the area of its production extends to all our colonies, and it will be seen from the samples of alcohol mentioned that specimens were sent from almost the whole of them, although some of the descriptions of spirits represented have only a local reputation.

"1. Wines,—A careful study of the names of the wines exhibited—which will again be referred to—may occasion some surprise that names are found like the wines in common use in European countries; but in many instances the character of the wine scarcely agrees with that of the European wine of the same name, although there may be some points of resemblance. The area of land in Australia, for instance, which by soil and climate is capable of producing good wine, is large enough to grow sufficient for world-wide consumption, and the different elevations of the land furnish districts which for temperature will agree with the different districts of Europe which produce distinctive wines. Up to the present time, however, the kinds of grapes grown on such lands have not always been suitable for producing the exact description of wine required; and, therefore, in such cases the wine has not possessed the character, flavour, and bouquet sought for. Moreover, the first great question to be settled in connection with the nomenclature of wines is, whether it should be the aim of the colonists to produce wines of the same name as wines of European growth, or to manufacture wines which, though as delicate and distinctive in character as the wines now produced in France, Spain, Germany, and other European countries, should have specific names of their own, and thus, on their own merits alone, should make a bid

for popular favour. In this country some of the most successful wine merchants have attained notoriety and wealth by selling wines of their own brand, and it is probable that when our colonial wine-growers have devoted more attention to this subject (which has been brought prominently before them by their representatives now in this country), they also will arrive at the conclusion that distinctive names of their own will be more helpful to their success than the conventional names of port, sherry, and similar class names of the wines of European production.

"The Australian colonies which sent wines to the Exhibition of 1862, and to the Health Exhibition of 1884, and obtained medals for their exhibits, deserve first attention as wine-producing countries, on account of the large quantity of wine exhibited, and also because of the large amount of capital invested in certain of those colonies in grape culture.

"New South Wales, which is the mother colony of Australia, is said to possess 'districts of sufficient area, and combining the necessary conditions of soil, climate, and aspect to produce wine enough to supply the whole of the world. Whether this statement be true or not, it is not necessary to stop to inquire; but the vine, which is not indigenous, is said to have been first introduced in any quantity into this colony by Mr. John Macarthur, in 1820,\* and Mr. Busby, in 1831, having visited Europe, took back with him a very valuable collection of young vines from France and the Rhine. The action of Mr. Busby was a most enlightened and far-reaching one. The colonists, who consisted mostly of English, Scotch, and Irish settlers, knew from previous experience that the vine would flourish in Australia, but knowing nothing of wine-making, they had considered their purpose served when vines were planted, little thinking that the character of the grape influenced the flavour, bouquet, and general character of the wine. Before Mr. Busby's day, any vines that came to hand were cultivated and flourished, and for many years viticulture was not reduced to a system, nothing being known of what was necessary to produce wine of good commercial quality. Grape cultivation and wine-making have, however, made rapid progress in New South Wales, and the same remark applies to Victoria and South Australia. In the first-named colony the quantity of land under wine cultivation in 1883 was 4,378 acres, the quantity of wine produced was 589,604 gallons, brandy 4,162 gallons, and of grapes for the table the quantity picked was 1,378 tons. In Victoria the vineyards cover 10,000 acres, and in 1884-5 they yielded 760,752 gallons of wine. In South Australia, in 1884, the vineyards covered 4,590 acres, and produced 473,535 gallons of wine, and for the year 1885 the yield had risen to 600,000 gallons.

"In these three colonies much capital and intelligence have been invested in viticulture, as the above figures and the progress made will show. Fortunately, each colony possesses excellent vineyards, and the healthy and good-natured rivalry brought into existence by the desire of one capitalist to excel another has done much to develop the wine-growing industry, and to produce wines which have characteristic qualities sufficiently pronounced to cause them to find favour in foreign markets. Adversity has also had much to do with this success. About twenty years ago, when the fashion was for strong wines, such as port and sherry, which wines also were those best known to and appreciated by the colonists, an incentive was given to wine cultivation by the offer of land supposed to be suitable for wine-growing, on very favourable terms, and other means were used to incite people to embark in vine-planting. Companies were formed for working vineyards, and many private persons possessed of no special knowledge of the subject, but who had money without the wisdom to use it, became vineyard proprietors. The localities selected for the vineyards were in warm districts, so that the products of the vineyards should be of the port and sherry class of wines. But, unfortunately for the success of these undertakings, fashion had changed in favour of light wines, and thus the wine, even if it had been good, could not have been sold. But the wine was not good. Through improper manipulation of the grapes and defective fermentation the wine soon became sour and unfit for consumption as wine. Mixing with lighter wines only imparted unsoundness to the mixture, and thus, through a failure that might have been foreseen, viticulture was discredited, and numerous vineyards were either stocked up or allowed to run to waste. The unhealthy extension of viticulture, as above described, was not, unfortunately, confined to one colony; all of them suffered from the cause. In South Australia, in 1866, the quantity of land under wine cultivation reached 6,629 acres; and the number of gallons of wine made in 1870 was 895,000 gallons, But the mistake that had been made brought all the Australian wines into disfavour, the production rapidly overtook the demand, the inexperienced growers who had rushed into vine-planting without knowledge lost money, and at the same time lost heart, vineyards were either stocked up or abandoned, till in 1881 the production of wine in this colony had fallen to 313,000 gallons. It is said that the darkest part of the night is just before the dawn, and this remark applies with great force to the progress of vine culture. When the rush was made to extend vineyards for producing heavy wines the cultivators, possessing intelligence, taste, and discrimination, had gathered from the trade journals and other sources that light wines were to a large extent taking the place in European markets of the heavier descriptions, and that sherry, port, madeira, and similar wines were growing out of favour.

"These men selected sites for vineyards in high latitudes where the temperature corresponded more closely with that which generally prevails in those parts of France and Germany where claret, sauterne, burgundy, and hock are produced. Vines were planted which in Europe produced the wines named, every attention was paid to the tilling and tending of the vineyard, the grapes were harvested with the greatest care, then pressed in the most approved manner, and the fermentation conducted on scientific principles. The result was that wine of low alcoholic strength was produced, its flavour, character, and boquet were appreciated, and though not actually praised, it was not condemned. At this juncture, when the wine referred to was ripening, exhibitions were held at Melbourne and Adelaide in 1881. The most successful growers in each colony sent specimens of their wines for exhibition, and at each place there was a good display.

"At Melbourne, a grand prize valued at £800 was offered by the Emperor of Germany to be awarded 'to an exhibitor in one of the Australian colonies, as an acknowledgment of the effort in promoting art and industry as shown by the high qualities of the goods manufactured by such exhibitor;' and at Adelaide, a prize consisting of a handsome piece of plate was offered by the Mayor of Adelaide 'to the exhibitor who shall by his exhibit show that he has done most to promote an industry or industries of national importance and likely to be a source of wealth to the Australian Colonies.'

"To the surprise of many, the Emperor of Germany's prize was awarded to Messrs. De Castella and Rowan, St. Hubert's vineyard, Victoria; and the Mayor of Adelaide's prize to Mr. Thomas Hardy, Bankside vineyard, near Adelaide, 'in recognition of successful individual enterprise of much magnitude in various industries as illustrated by his exhibit.'

"This double recognition of the progress made and success attained in viticulture, and the fact that one of the prizes had been given by the Emperor of Germany, excited the interest of persons living at a distance, and caused some of them to taste the wines from motives of either interest or curiosity; and at home those wine-growers who had commenced to produce light wine were encouraged to persevere, whilst those who had continued to manufacture heavy improper fermented sorts were induced to work on different lines, and wine dealers who had avoided home-grown wines were tempted to keep

<sup>\*</sup>There is evidence that the first importation of wine into this country from Australia was in 1882. In 1823 a silver medal was awarded by the Society of Arts to Mr. Gregory Blaxland for a quarter of a pipe of red wine resembling claret. In 1828 a gold medal was awarded to the same gentleman for a superior quality of the same wine. Such official papers sent to the society by Mr. Blaxland show that he was engaged in the cultivation of the vine in 1816, four years before the date above given.—Transactions of Society of Arts, vol. xli., p. 285; vol. xlvi., p. 183.

the prize types of wine in stock, and thus the wines of native growth once more became popular. Persons who had never before kept any but foreign wine in their cellars were induced to keep native wine, and familiarity with its qualities proved that it might with advantage take the place of wine imported from Europe. The impetus thus given to the wine industry has steadily increased up to the present time. Many of the vineyards which in the dark days referred to were thrown out of cultivation were bought at a low price. Their new owners were most particular in their methods of cultivation, in the planting of the best descriptions of grapes, and in the manner of conducting the vintage and maturing the wine. The improvements made were either purchased by dear experience from the failures of the past, or learnt from acquaintance with Europeon vineyards, and the different methods in force there for producing the many descriptions of wine which were popular in the European markets. Above all, attention was directed to the composition of the soil suitable for the growth of the different descriptions of vine, and it was seen that the ordinary soil was too rich, and that soil which had been exhausted by a succession of wheat or other cereal crops was best adapted for planting as a vineyard.

"The indomitable perseverance and dogged determination to succeed possessed by the colonists have resulted in the progress which has during the last four or five years been made by leaps and bounds in viticulture, and many of them have during that period been exhibitors at different foreign exhibitions. At Bordeaux, the home of the French wine industry, no less than seventy Australian wine-growers were exhibitors in 1882, and to some of the wines medals were awarded. It was natural that in an old vinicole country like France astonishment should be expressed at the boldness of such youthful vine-growing countries entering their wines for competition, and suggestions were made that they should look to other than European markets for the disposal of their wine. But having the proper soil and grapes, there will be little difficulty in properly manipulating the wines, and especially so as some proprietors, as before stated, are either making themselves acquainted by personal observation with the successful management of wine when maturing in the cellars as practised in Europe, or are importing skilled labour from thence, And this progress is marked by the steady increase in the quantity of wine imported into Europe from Australia, which wine when known and properly appreciated will become popular on account of its fitness for consumption in a cold climate like ours.

"Moreover, other causes have arisen to lend a helping hand to the consumption of Australian wines. Since 1869 the Phylloxera Vastatrix has extended its ravages in the vineyards of Europe, till in some parts of France, where flooding of the vineyards cannot be practised on account of their high position on the hills, whole districts are passing out of vine cultivation. The devastation wrought by this pest has been so great that that the Government has offered large money prizes to the discoverer of an effectual remedy for the disease. Although with the emergency many workers have entered the field, and have thus become acquainted with the life history of the insect causing the mischief, yet no remedy suggested has been sufficiently effectual to warrant the Government to award the prize. There is little doubt but that the only successful way of meeting the difficulty will be to stamp out the disease by grubbing up the affected vines, burning them, and letting the ground rest from vine-growing for a time. This method, however, presents so many difficulties in the way of its successful application, that it is doubtful whether it will ever be tried in old vine-growing countries with peasant proprietors. In the meantime the dead vines are allowed to decay in the ground, and thus they become breeding grounds for the phylloxera so long as the decaying plants can yield any nourishment. The cost of compensating the vignerons, if they were forcibly compelled to destroy diseased vineyards, would be so great that it is likely the industry will be permitted to be seriously crippled rather than the effectual remedy suggested be put into practice. Phylloxera disease has broken out in Australia also; but the vineyards being comparatively few in number, and mostly in the hands of capitalists, stringent and even drastic measures were immediately taken to root out the evil. The affected vineyard was at once destroyed, the vines were carefully rooted up and burned, a cordon was drawn round the affected district, and, even now, no vine is permitted to be planted within it. The following details may, however, be of interest, as showing the exact course taken in the matter.

"In Victoria, where the phylloxera was first discovered, the Government at once appointed inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any land where vines were growing to discover infected vines. When found, the duty of the inspectors was to inform the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease by destroying the vines, or in any other way, no compensation being granted to the owner of the vines for any loss sustained in consequence of such measures. In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the state of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or mitigating it. On the report of this Select Committee another Act was passed, repealing all other Acts on the subject of vine-disease, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as vine disease districts,' to which inspectors should be appointed. The Minister was given powers, under the Act, to have uprooted all the vines, whether diseased or not, within a radius of three miles of the affected spot, compensation being given to the owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year's crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years' crops. Persons were prohibited under a penalty not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a 'vine-disease district' any vine or part of a vine. The Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make proper regulations for carrying the Act into effect. In December, 1880, the subject of vine-disease was brought under notice at the Intercolonial Conference held in Melbourne, and it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria to contribute jointly to the expense of eradicating the disease. These regulations are still in force, and though they have been acted on with the greatest rigour, yet the phylloxera is not yet extinct. Recent examinations have shown that it still lives in several of the infected properties upon the succulent rootlets which have been left in the ground. Upon the thoroughly decayed roots the insects are dead from want of nourishment; and, as the area of succulent roots is yearly becoming less, there is reason to expect that the pest will be eventually eradicated.

"It will thus be seen that the intention to progress in vine-growing is shared in by the Governments of the respective colonies, as well as by the viticulturists themselves, and the determination to succeed is well illustrated by the sacrifices those engaged in the trade are ready to make for the common good. In addition to the phylloxera the French vineyards are visited with another terrible pest, the fungus oidium. In the year 1845 it was first discovered, and named Oidium Tuckeri in honour of Tucker, its discoverer. In 1851 it made its appearance in the department of the Gironde, and since that time it has spread over the greater part of the Bordeaux district. It shows itself particularly when the nights are damp and the days hot, and, from the first year of its appearance, it has till now been an annual visitor. The most effectual remedy against the disease has proved to be powdered sulphur, and the application of the sulphur (soufrage) to the plants is an operation performed more or less frequently, according to whether the season is wet or dry. The Australian vignerons, though also troubled with the fungus, have it more effectually under control, on account of the greater certainty of the weather; they have consequently little difficulty in growing sound healthy plants, in maturing the grapes without mould, and thus securing the grape harvest in perfect condition. Fermentation will therefore be healthy, and the wines, if properly treated in the cellars, develop their qualities without deterioration from the presence of disease, ferments, or other hurtful matters.

"The ravages caused in the French vineyards by the phylloxera and oldium have produced a dearth in the yield of wine of keeping quality, and it has been necessary for the Bordeaux shippers to draw supplies of stout wines for mixing purposes from Spain, Italy, and other countries. These mixed wines, which have been shipped to Great Britain and other countries as clarets, have not the clean flavour of genuine claret, and have the property, if kept for any length of time in bottle, of depositing a crust almost as stout as that of port. This modified flavoured claret has tended to accustom claret drinkers to the fuller flavour possessed by Australian wines of the claret type, which flavour has been produced by the richer grapes which have yielded the wine; and the demand for these fuller wines, which, as before stated, suit our climate, has been heightened by their sale at the different refreshment bars of the exhibition, and by dealers throughout the country, whose customers are buying the wine on its own merits, and in considerable quantities.

"Before passing from the Australian and New Zealand exhibits, it may be necessary to say a few words on the nomenclature of the wines. This nomenclature will, on examination, be found to be a mixed one. Some exhibitors have used the names of the wines in general consumption in Europe. Others, again, have used many of these names coupled with the name of the vineyard where the wine was produced; and another class having carefully noted that the wines, even when obtained from particular grapes, have a character which gives them distinctness, have therefore named the wine after the grape from which it was made. In this last class will be observed such names as Malbec, Shiraz, Carbinet, Verdeilho, Pineau, Salvino, Pedro Ximenes, Reisling, Chasselas, and the like.

"The key to these names, as describing a particular class of wine, is that the vines producing the wines have such distinctive names. Thus the vines most in demand in the claret district round Bordeaux are the Cabernet, with its varieties of the Cabernet Sauvignon, Gros Cabernet and Carmenere, the Merlot, the Malbec, and the Verdot. The vines for producing white wine in the same district are the Semillon, the Sauvignon, and the Muscadelli. In Burgundy, there is the Pineau; in Switzerland, the Chasselas; in the Rhine district, the Reisling; in Hungary, the Tokay; in Spain, the Verdeilho, the Albillo, the Grenache, and the Pedro Ximenes; in Madeira, the Verdeilho and Vidogna; in Portugal, the Mourisco and Bastardo; in the Champagne district, the Pineau as in Burgundy; and in the Hermitage district, the Roussane and the Syra.

"It will be seen from the full descriptions of the wines given in the list of exhibits that many specimens are produced from mixed grapes, and in such cases the wines are rather nondescript in character, possessing a flavour and bouquet specially their own.

"Of the comparative merits of the wines themselves, and of the different exhibits, I assume that it would be undesirable for me to treat in detail in this report. In the exhibits were to be found good representative specimens of the many different kinds of wine in general demand in this country. Most of them, which are classed as light wines, contain more spirit than those of a similar description produced in Europe. This comparative richness in alcohol is not, however, caused by the addition of spirit, but has been produced in the wine by natural fermentation. These light wines will be found very suitable as beverages during cold weather, and will, except in the hottest summer months, be appreciated as dinner wines.

"Other specimens—and these include a very large number of the samples of wine exhibited—possess distinctive specialties of flavour, fullness, and bouquet. They are in most instances designated by special names, and possessing, as they do, many valuable properties, it is not a sanguine expectation that many of them will become familiar to the wine-drinking community of this country, and in time be as well known as the older sorts of port, sherry, &c., which from changes of fashion, or other causes, are apparently passing out of favour.

"The exhibits of wine from Western Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand were few in number. The climate of Queensland is in many parts sub-tropical, and consequently too hot for the successful growth of the vine. Western Australia, being very thinly populated, cannot be expected to make such a show in wine production as her three comparatively wealthy sisters, but some of the wines exhibited are pleasant beverages, and would no doubt, if produced in sufficient quantity at a reasonable price, command a fair sale at the place of production. New Zealand, from her exhibits, appears to adapt herself with success to other pursuits than viticulture, and therefore follows those occupations for which the climate is more particularly fitted.

"The Cape of Good Hope exhibits are the next that demand attention, but the wine industry in that colony is not in such a flourishing condition as it ought to be, although from causes to be referred to presently it is improving. Viticulture is an old established branch of industry, having commenced about the year 1653. Its progress was stimulated in 1687 by the arrival of some Protestant refugees, driven from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to whom a home was offered at the Cape by the Dutch East India Company. These men understood vine cultivation and turned their attention to it. In the year referred to it is said that 500,000 vines were under cultivation, in 1880 the number had increased to sixty millions, and in 1885 to seventy millions.

"Through climatic conditions the vineyards are mostly found in the western provinces, where the blending of heat and moisture is so perfect that it is said the production of wine from the same number of vines is about nine times more than in France, and four times in excess of the yield in the most favoured of other wine-producing countries. No objection can be made to the quantity or quality of the juice, but the wine made from it has generally suffered from careless or unskilful treatment during the process of manufacture. Good wine has been produced, hence there is reason to hope that the efforts now made to improve the quality will be crowned with success. The Government two years ago appointed a viticultural expert to raise the quality of the wine made in the colony, and to introduce the best methods of wine-making. An experimental vineyard of repute has since been purchased as a training ground, the most modern appliances are used, and a number of young farmers receive instruction in all the different branches of viticulture. With such an expenditure of money, and under the most favourable climatic conditions, it is only reasonable to expect that Cape wines will in the near future occupy a prominent position in the European markets on account of their quality, and that the brandy will do so likewise. For some twenty years it has been a decaying industry, as will be seen from the fact that in 1865 the quantity of wine exported was 195,000 gallons, while in 1885 the quantity sent out of the country was only 92,000 gallons. A pleasing and satisfactory exception to this marked decline has been in the case of the wine known here as Constantia, and which possesses many attractive qualities. The quantity exported in 1885 was four times greater than in 1865.

"The different descriptions of grape grown in the vineyards afford a good illustration of the changes that take place in the quality and character of the wine produced from vines when grown and cultivated in foreign soil and in a different climate. Thus there is not one of the older imported vines which produces grapes similar in size, character, or flavour to the old stock from which it was taken. Of the vines now in cultivation the most common is what is called the Green grape; it possesses qualities which cause it to withstand the attacks of insects and fungoid growths. The Haanepot grape possesses a strong bouquet, but it is delicate with regard to soil, oidium, and rust. The Stein grape is not so common as the two before mentioned, but it yields well, and produces a wine possessing much delicacy of flavour.

- "The Muscatel grape of the red variety produces a red wine, which improves much by age. The white variety is naturalized, but not much grown.
- "Of dark grapes the Pontac is considered most valuable; the wine it yields is dark in colour, of good quality and flavour, and with proper treatment bids fair to be an excellent wine.
  - "The sweet Frontignac grape yields the well-known wine Constantia,
- "The Cape wines are not called by European names, and as they possess specific characteristics making their identification easy, it is wise policy to make them candidates for public favour on their own merits,
- "Of the wine exhibits, none perhaps were more interesting than those from Canada. Till within a very recent period vine cultivation has been neglected, but as it is said that nature has marked out the country for the home of the grape, it must be evident that viticulture has hitherto not had the attention it deserves. The European varieties of the vine do not flourish, and it has been necessary to make the two indigenous vines, the Fox and Forest, the starting-points for the introduction of others. These two descriptions have either been crossed with each other or with European varieties. According to the census of 1881, there were raised in the Dominion the previous year, nearly 4,000,000 lbs. of grapes, of which 3,700,000 lbs. were grown in the Province of Ontario. Since that time considerable progress has been made with the growth of the vine on a larger area of land, and from past experience of the progress made, even under somewhat unfavourable conditions of climate, it is only reasonable to expect that, with the extended vine area, wine-making will be developed, and that the judgment and skill of those engaged in this new industry will result in producing wines possessing more than a local reputation.

"The wines exhibited are called by the conventional names of port, sherry, claret, &c., but they have little in common with the wines of the same name sold here. They are, however, sound well-flavoured beverages, and each wine has a distinctive character.

"Viticulture in Cyprus has been an industry from very ancient times, in fact its origin is lost in antiquity. The climate and soil are both favourable to grape cultivation, but the manufactured wine has not been so popular as the richness and flavour of the grapes producing it ought to make it. The method of manufacture is, however, to a great extent responsible for this. Until very recently the fermentation of the grape juice took place in jars, and to make them more durable they were besmeared with tar. The wine thus contracted a tar-flavour, which to most persons was very objectionable. With more knowledge, and the introduction into the island of foreign capital, the wine, as well as other cognate industries, is improving, and the vintage and subsequent treatment of the grapes are carried out more in accordance with modern methods of wine production. Casks have now taken the place of jars, and the improvement in the condition of the wine is proved by the increase in the quantity exported. In 1884 the quantity sent away was 1,500,000 gallons, two-thirds of which went to Egypt and Turkey. The wines produced in the island are generally of fuller body and flavour than those which command a large sale in this country, but they can be made more delicate by pressing the grapes when ripe, and not allowing them to hang till they are shrivelled, and consequently very rich in saccharine matter. They lend themselves readily for blending with weak wines grown in colder climates, which would not keep unless blended or fortified.

"The common black ordinary wine of the island has the astringency of port with the characteristic flavour of a full French wine, and it is so cheap that it could be sold in England at seven or eight shillings per dozen quarts.

"3. Mair Liquors, &c. - Beer and spirits having from time immemorial been the staple beverages of the people of this country, it might be expected that wherever our countrymen settled they would retain their old habits, and if the climate were favourable, they would foster, and, if necessary, promote the manufacture of the beverages to which they had been accustomed. The many exhibits of malt liquor and also of spirits showed that what was to be expected has taken place in actual practice, and that in our Australian and other colonies suitable for the brewing of malt liquor an extensive manufacture of these beverages is now carried on, The brewing industry was not so largely represented as that of winegrowing, but circumstances are different in the two cases; for as we are an extensive beer-producing country, it would be like taking coals to Newcastle to bring beer here in competition with our own. But as we are large consumers, and not producers, of wine, every effort is naturally made to induce the mother country to buy from her children, and not so largely from strangers, the wine that she wants. The importation of beer from Great Britain into the colonies is still large, though steadily diminishing, and in some of the colonies the import duty is so high that it is almost surprising any should be imported at all. Such protective duties prove a bounty to the colonial brewer, and enable him to secure large profits as compared with the importer. Thus, in Victoria, the import duty on beer is 9d. a gallon; on hops, 6d. per lb.; on malt, 3s. per bushel; on sugar, which is largely used in brewing, 3s. per cwt. As a consequence, under such heavy tariff duties, the colony has turned its attention to barley-raising and hop-growing. In 1884-85 the quantity of malting barley grown reached 855,489 bushels, and the quantity of hops, which in 1879-80 was 284,480 lbs., increased to 1,573,936 lbs. in 1884-85. The number of breweries in the colony in the latter year was 74, and the materials used in these breweries were: sugar, 13,413,456 lbs.; malt, 604,752 bushels; and hops, 752,754 lbs. The quantity of beer made was 14,400,749 gallons, or 400,021 barrels. For the same year the quantity of beer imported was 1,039,590 gallons, and exported 108,211 gallons. The excess of imported over exported beer amounted to 931,379 gallons, and if this quantity be added to the total made at the home breweries, it will give the annual consumption of beer as 15,332,128 gallons, or an average of 16 gallons per head of the population. The price of malt liquor in Melbourne at the present time is, English from 10s. to 12s. per dozen quart-bottles, and colonial from 5s. to 6s., or half the price. These statistics might be amplified from what is done in other colonies, but what has been said will sufficiently illustrate the growth of the brewing industry in Australia in particular, which growth has been fostered by the demand for malt liquors, and by the high duties imposed on the same productions imported from other countries.

"Of the many and various descriptions of malt liquor exhibited, nearly the whole of them included in the collection had been brewed as in this country by the high-fermentation process, and a few by the low-fermentation method as practised in Germany. Each of the two systems of brewing has its merits and demerits. By the high-fermentation process the brewer is able to brew beer which in a few days is fit for consumption, and as beer free from acid and fairly sweet is in general demand, the method of manufacture which produces the supply to meet this demand is the most popular. The brewery plant required is smaller, the capital is more rapidly turned over, and without doubt beer can be made for less money than by the German method, whose success is dependent upon large plant, extensive cellarage, and such a low temperature in the fermenting-room and cellars that the desired temperature can only be secured by a large consumption of ice. Beer so brewed possesses qualities which are appreciated, and the increasing consumption of the beer proves that it is growing in public estimation. This Lager-beer is invariably bright when properly made, is free from acid when in proper condition, is free from the intense bitter flavour of well-brewed high-fermentation beer, and thus has a mild distinction.

tive flavour. It should also be sold when at a low temperature, and is so sold at places of public resort; and its coolness, freedom from acidity, brightness, and the presence of a creamy head artificially produced by pumping air or carbonic acid into the cask when on draught, make it attractive to the eye and palate. Its mildness also leads people to the conclusion that the quantity of spirit in it is very small, and less than in beer brewed in the old way. This idea is, however, a mistake, for Lager-beer is quite as rich in spirit as ordinary draught or running ales. It possesses a flavour which is imparted to it partly by the mode of mashing and fermentation, and partly by the resin present in the casks, which is added to act the part of an enamel.

"Of the condition of the the malt liquors exhibited very much that is favourable can be said. During the hot months of summer the beer was in many cases stored in very improper places, and in certain instances the beer in bottle was kept upright for the time named. In these cases the corks so dried and shrank that the contents of the bottles were for a long period more or less in contact with the air, and this is a condition most fatal to the preservation of malt liquor. In spite, however, of these unfavourable conditions and circumstances, it is satisfactory to be able to record that nearly all the samples tasted were sound, and that although some had thrown heavy deposits, as is the case with all descriptions of beer after long standing in bottle, yet the beer was practically free from hurtful ferments, and even the worst samples were fit for consumption.

"The colour, flavour, and body of the different exhibits of ale left nothing to be desired, whilst some of the samples of pale ale were so light in colour-and at the same time free from albuminous matter, showing the beer had been properly boiled-that it was evident that the malt and hops used must have been of very superior quality, and the brewing operations conducted in a most skilful manner. Some of the black beers, or porters, were not of such a ich colour as home-brewed porter; but this being simply a matter of taste, no objection could be made on this point.

"The malt liquor exhibited by the Australian colones and New Zealand possessed somewhat marked aromatic smell and flavour, but as the hops of native growth exhibited possessed also the same character, it was easy to trace the origin of the peculiarity in question.

"The original gravities of the samples of beer exhibited varied from 1043 40 to 1090 90, and they contained from 100 to 19.6 per cent. of proof spirit. The maximum amount of proof spirit was high, but this was caused by the fermentation proceeding during the summer months, and it was also abnormally increased by the high temperature at which the beer was kept during that time. If the examination had taken place when the exhibits were first landed, the beer would then have been richer in extractive and lower in spirit.

"Most interesting remarks might be made on many other samples which have been examined, but the very limited space at my disposal forbids my dwelling upon them, and I must therefore bring this report to a close. It is hoped that its necessary brevity will be somewhat amplified by the very full lists of exhibits which I have prepared, with the interesting explanations and information attached to many of them. The report and the list of exhibits together will, I trust, serve the purpose for which they have been prepared, viz., to be a permanent record of the contents of the Colonial Exhibition, and be the means of directing further attention to the resources of the various colonies which contributed toit."

The following list of exhibits in this section affords more detailed information than that supplied in the complete list of Victorian exhibits in pages 33 to 41:-

Australian Freehold Land and Produce Company, Limited, Chateau Tahbilk Vineyard (Arthur H. L. Browne, secretary, 131 Collins-street west, Melbourne)—350 acres. Yield per acre, 300 gallons. Cost of cultivation not given. Carbinet, red, full, dry, 1882, vintage; Carbinet, 1878; Hermitage, Chablis, Pedro Ximines, Reisling, Claret, Hock, 1883; Carbinet, 1882; Carbinet, Reisling, Hock, Hermitage, Hermitage and Malbec, Pedro Ximines, Claret, Chablis, Chasselas, 1882.

Carbinet, red, full, dry, 1882, vintage; Carbinet, 1878; Hermitage, Chablis, Pedro Ximines, Claret, Chablis, Chasselas, 1883.

Best, Joseph, Great Western Vineyard, Great Western—50 acres. Yearly production, from 8,000 to 13,000 gallons. Cost of cultivation not estimated. Hock, 1878 vintage; Claret, 1877.

Blayney, Thomas, Goulburn Valley Vineyard, Nagambie—30 acres. Production per acre, about 200 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Hermitage.

Brache and Co., 112 Collins street west, Melbourne. No particulars. Carbinet, 1882 vintage; Carbinet, 1881; Carbinet, 1880; Shiraz, dry, 1879; Verdeilho, dry, very full body, 1878; Hermitage, white medium, 1878; Reisling, very full body, 1875; Verdeilho, dry, 1875; Reisling, very full body, 1876; Hermitage, white, light, and delicate, 1882; Hermitage, white—character, Chablis, 1883.

Brensing, E., Nagambie—10 acres. Light, Yield per acre, 300 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Reisling, 1884 vintage; Burgundy, 1884.

Bruhn, Albert, Enn Vineyard, Sandhurat—34 acres. Yield per acre, 200 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Chablis, medium, 1883 vintage; Verdeilho, fruity, 1883; Hermitage, fruity, 1883; Carbinet, fruity, 1884; Hock, dry and delicate, 1884. Carbinet, fruity, 1882; Pedro Ximines, fruity, 1883.

Buchanan, Charles, Vine Bank Vineyard, Ondit—8 acres. Average produce per acre, 250 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Hermitage, white, 1883 vintage; Carbinet, 1880.

Buchanan, Charles, Vine Bank Vineyard, Ondit—8 acres. Average produce per acre, 250 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Tokay, 1883 vintage; Shiraz, 1835; Masce, 1883; Reisling, 1885; Malbee, 1883; Mabee, 1883; Marbee, 1883;

Fraser, Hugh, "Olive Hills" Vineyard, Brown's Plains—25 acres. Yield per acre, 300 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, 25. Verdeilho, sweet, white, 1884 vintage; Shiraz, sweet, full-bodied, 1885.
Fuller, Charles, Amphitheatre, Inverleigh. No particulars. Cherry Wine.
Fulton, E. Graham, Echuca Vineyard (office, 32 Collins-street east, Melbourne)—60 acres. Average production per scre, 250 gallons and upwards. Cost of cultivation not estimated. Reisling, 1883 vintage; Verdeilho, white, 1892; Hock, 1882; Hermitage (Claret), red, 1882; Hock, 1879; Tongola, 1886; Reisling, white, dry, 1882; Reisling, 1882.
Gemmel, John, Fairlawn Vineyard, Wooragee, near Beechworth—7 acres. Yield per acre, 250 to 400 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Tokay, Reisling, Shiraz, Malbec.
Giannetti, Battista, Lombardy Vineyard, Bealiba—4 acres. Yearly production, 2,000 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Hermitage, red, 1885 vintage; Hock, white, 1885.
Gooch, H. M., and Co., 99 Collins-street west. No particulars as to origin. Hermitage, white, 1882 vintage; Claret, Australian, 1882; Hock, Australian, 1883.
Graham Bros., Netherby Vineyard, Rutherglen. Wine.
Grosse, F., Bendigo Wine Cellars, 196 Collins-street west, Melbourne. No particulars as to origin, &c. White, Reisling, Pedro Ximines, Chablis, Hock, White Hermitage, Red Hermitage, Claret, Carbinet, Hermitage, 1883 vintage.
Hanlon, Lawrence, Katupna Vineyard, Katupna—14 acres. Yield per acre, 230 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £4 to £5. Muscat, brown, 1885 vintage; Shiraz, 1885.
Kahland, Joachim, merchant, King-street, Sandhurst. No particulars of origin, &c. Carbinet, red, full-bodied, 1882 vintage; Burgundy, 1882; Muscat, red, light-bodied, 1883; Hermitage, Verdeilho, Reisling, 1883.
Kitz, Louis, and Son, wine merchants, Selborne Chambers, Chancery-lane, Melbourne. No particulars given as to origin, &c. Reisling, 1882 vintage; Hock, 1881; Hermitage, 1882; Verdeilho, 1883; Reisling (Amontillado bouquet), 1880; Carbinet, 1882; Frontignac, 1879; Brown Muscat, 1

Morris, G. F., and Sons, Fairfield Vineyard, Brown's Plains—300 acres. Yearly production, 75,000 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £4. Reisling, Claret, Port, Verdeilho, Carbinet, Chablis, Shiraz, Hermitage, Muscat, Grenache, 1884 vintage. Also, Wine Trophy, consisting of large wine casks.

Oakley, Adams, and Co., merchants, Flinders-lane east, Melbourne. Old Wine. No particulars as to growers, &c. Hermitage, Verdeilho, Claret, Chablis, Port.

Pearce, Joseph, Crumplehorn Vineyard, Wahgunyah—23 acres. Produce per acre, 150 to 300 gallons. Shiraz, 1885 vintage.

vintage.

Schroeder, E., Imperial Vineyard, Chinaman's Creek, Castlemaine. No particulars given. Tokay.

Schwerkolt, August, Ringwood. No particulars given. Peach Wine, Cherry Wine.

Shaw, T. K., Goornong Vineyard, Goornong—10 acres. Yearly production, 1,000 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Wine.

Smith, Daniel, Beauséjour Vineyard, Eversley—30 acres. Yearly production, 6,500 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £3. Hermitage, Chasselas, 1883 vintage; Hermitage, 1882; Hermitage, 1884; Chasselas, 1883; Burgundy, 1884; Hermitage, 1884; Burgundy, 1884; Hermitage, 1883; Chasselas, 1882; Burgundy, 1882.

Smith, George Sutherland and Sons, All Saints' Vineyard, Wahgunyah—150 acres. Produce per acre, 300 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Chablis, Claret, 1880 vintage; Port, 1878; Muscat, 1879; Hock, Hermitage, 1880.

Smith, J. and C., Mundadda Vineyard, Barnawartha—175 acres. Yearly production at present, 10,000 to 15,000 gallons; expected, when vines in full-bearing, 45,000 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £4 to £5. Muscat, 1885 vintage.

vintage.
Snart, Robert, Gooramadda—25 acres, Average yield per acre, 200 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £4.
Reisling, Grenache, Shiraz, 1885 vintage.
Trinkaus, Albert, Wintergarten Vineyard, Muckleford—1 acre. Yield per acre, 300 gallons. Cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Hermitage, 1884 vintage; Hermitage, 1885; Reisling, 1884.

Atken, C. A., North Melbourne.—Quinine Wine.
Dixon, G. P., and Co., Melbourne.—Cloves, Cinchona Tonic Bitters, Ginger Brandy, Ginger Wine, Kent Hop
Bitters, Lime Juice Cordial, Orange Wine, Peppermint, Quinine Wine.
Hurst, Edward, Beechworth.—Green Ginger Wine, Lime Juice Cordial.
Rowley, John S., Warrnambool.—Hop Bitters.
Warrenheip Distillery, Mount Warrenheip, Dunstown.—Whisky, Geneva, Spirits of Wine.

### MALT LIQUORS.

Billson, Alfred A., Beechworth.—Bottled Ale. Bottled Porter.
Boyd and Head, Shamrock Brewery, Collingwood.—Two hogsheads of Ale, from Victorian malt and hops. Bottled Ale. Trophy for Beer.
Cohn Brothers, Brewers, Sandhurst.—Lager Beer, specially brewed on "under-fermentation" principles. This Lager Beer has been brewed entirely on the German principle, that is, by the decoction mash process and under-fermentation. The Lager cellars are constructed on the German principle. The main building is of wood, and comprised of a double wall six inches in space, in which is closely packed sawdust. The entire building is thatched with 18 in. of straw. A corrougated iron building, two feet from the thatch, encloses the whole structure above the cellar. A large quantity of ice is always stored, in order to keep the temperature of the cellars down to 37° F.; and, as the temperature must never vary, it is necessary to constantly renew the ice as it thaws. It is calculated that for every hundred gallons of beer brewed, 22 cwt. of ice is required for cooling it. Every bottle of beer, therefore, requires 4 lbs. of ice for cooling it alone, and the beer is stored in the cellar for nearly three months; hence the necessity for the large amount of ice. The fermenting room, which is on a level with the ice above the cellar, is kept at a temperature of 40° F. The machinery comprises No. 3 Vass and Littman's ice machine, pitching machine, air pressure pump, wort pump, mash pump, &c. The ice machine is kept almost constantly at work, and turns out two tons of ice per diem, A large pitching machine is also constantly working, in order to thoroughly prepare the casks for the reception of the beer.

Hedley Brothers, Bridgewater, Loddon.—Bottled Ale. Bottled Stout.

Hurst, Edward and Co., Spring Creek Brewery, Beechworth.—Ale. Porter.

Loan, Lewis, Walhalla, Gippsland.—Bottled Ale.

Melbourne.—Running Ale. Stock Ale. Porter.

McCracken and Co., City Brewery, Melbourne.—Australian Bitter Ale, in wood and bottled; a trophy formed with stand,

Messrs. R. McCracken and Co. produce various other ales and stout. Their brewing business was commenced upwards of 30 years ago, when their first brew consisted of five barrels only, but has now increased to upwards of 300 barrels per brew, their yearly production being above 100,000 barrels, and increasing daily.

Sheldrick, Walter, and Co., New Brewery, Warrnambool.—Ale in bulk, Porter in bulk, Bottled Ale, Bottled Stout. Hurst, E., and Co., Beechworth.—Raspberry Vinegar.

Dixon, P. G., and Co., Melbourne.—Raspberry Vinegar.

Loan, L., Walhalla, Raspberry Vinegar.

### TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Ferguson, J., Bowman's Forest.—Tobacco and Leaf.
Jacobs, Hart, and Co., Melbourne.—Cigars.
The manufacture of cigars here shows great progress. They were well and carefully made, due attention being paid as selection of the leaf. They were quite up to the British standard, and were a highly creditable exhibit.

#### DRUGS, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.—By Dr. B. H. Paul, F.C.S.

"The number of articles shown in the colonial sections of the exhibition which came under the general designation of

"The number of articles shown in the colonial sections of the exhibition which came under the general designation of drugs was so considerable, even when adopting the more limited application of the term to articles employed for medicinal purposes, that in reporting upon them it will be convenient, in the first place, to refer to those drugs which are comprised in the materia medica of the British pharmacoponia. Though comparatively few of these are the natural produce of British colonies, the cultivation of some important official drugs has within the last few years been introduced into one or other of the colonies, and hence these drugs constituted special features of interest among the exhibits. Thus, for instance, cinchona bark was shown in several of the colonial courts, opium in the Victoria court, cardamoms in Ceylon and West Indian courts, jalap in the Jamaica court, and olive oil in several of the Australian courts.

"Some of the articles thus exhibited as naturalized colonial produce are employed not only for medicinal purposes, but also as the raw material of various industries, or as articles of food; but it will be uncessary to deal with any of them in those relations, since they will form the subjects of other reports. It may, however, be pointed out here that however beneficial it may be to develop the natural capabilities of the colonies by the cultivation of produce for which we should otherwise be dependent upon foreign countries, the production of such articles as are used only for medicinal purposes must always be confined within narrow limits as compared with articles of more gene consumption, if the result is to be of such a nature as to prove remunerative to the producers. It may be to some extent desirable to reduce the cest of drugs, but as the consumption cannot be thereby very materially augmented as a rule, this fact should not be lost sight of.

"OFIUM.—A very fine sample of this drug was exhibited in the Victorian court, closely resemble where the better kinds of Persian opium, and

### OILS AND FATS.

"Messrs. Cawardine, of Victoria, were also not sampled. The exhibits of Messrs. Kitchen, of Victoria, and Messrs. Mofflin, of South Australia, though catalogued, were not to be discovered. (Entered, but not forwarded to London.)

"In Victoria, Messrs. Lewis and Whitty showed some neat bars of borax and carbolic soap, made on a curd basis. These were prettily coloured, and washed tolerably well, although the lather, as might be expected, was not very ready. The quantities of borax and carbolic acid were very small.

"With regard to the Australian Mineral Oils and Wax, Mr. Handcock, of Ipswich, Queensland, exhibited some very creditable candles, burning well, white and transparent.

"In Victoria, the absence of the Apollo Company, the best known and most formidable rivals of their English brethren was equally conspicuous and regretable."

### GUMS, RESINS, AND ANALAGOUS SUBSTANCES.

"The collection of oils, gums, and resins exhibited by Joseph Bosisto, well represented the resources of the colony in these respects, and I may allude first to the gum of the Eucalyptus rostrata, which is readily soluble, and is valued as a mild mucilaginous astringent. The more powerfully astringent Australian kino from the Eucalyptus resinifera, the resin of the Xanthorrhæa australis, which is light coloured and capable of extensive use as a substitute for shellac, and an exceptionally clean and bright-coloured sample of the resin of Xanthorrhæa hastilis, may be alluded to, and this latter should find a ready market for making laquers and as a substitute for shellac. Worthy of special mention is the 'Victorian Sandarach,' from the Murray pine—Pinus callitris. These products are abundant, and an increasing commerce in them may be expected."

# WOOLS.—By F. H. Bowman, D.Sc., F.R.S., Edin., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.R.M.S., President of the Society of Dyers and Colourists.

"No department in the whole of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is of greater interest, or of higher industrial importance, than the magnificent exhibit of colonial wools which were displayed in the various courts.

"These wools indicated, in a striking manner, the very great advance which has been made within recent years, not only in the quality and quantity of our colonial resources, but also the application of scientific agriculture, resulting in the production of a sheep which possesses peculiar characteristics of its own, and unites large size and heavy fleece with the finest quality of wool.

"The change in the requirements of fashion which demands soft and supple goods in the place of lustrous and stiff

"The change in the requirements of fashion which demands soft and supple goods in the place of lustrous and stiff fabrics, has caused a large demand for fine and soft wools, which are only produced in a limited degree in this country by the Down and other short-woolled sheep—the long bright-haired wools, for which the soil and climate of the United Kingdom are so well suited, being comparatively neglected or confined to other uses than the great textile trades for dress

"This demand has undoubtedly been of very great value to all our wool producing colonies, because in them the climatic and other conditions are most admirably suited for the growth of the soft and non-dustrous wools. In addition to this, the farmer in the United Kingdom have always been striving to attain two objects rather than one.

"They have a large and renumerative market for the mutton as well as the wool close at hand, and hence they have been endeavouring to raise sheep which will have a heavy dead weight and early maturity, while a certain extent, the wool is a secondary object; whereas in most of our colonies the carcase has been a secondary consideration, and the attention has been almost exclusively directed to the production of the highest class of wool. The improved means of communication, and the various processes for freezing the meat, even without taking into consideration the large and growing trade in timed meats, are now modifying these remarks; but the general result up to this date has been, that the colonial farmer has had every inducement to consider the quality and quantity of wool, as the prime consideration in sheep culture, and has acted accordingly.

"This careful attention to quality of wool was evident in a very large number of the exhibits in the several courts; and while there were in some cases exceptions, it must be borne in mind that the wools were derived from a very wide range of country, and were intended to show, not only the types of wool which pertain where the greatest care and attention is bestowed, but also those which exhibit that wider range of production, in which quantity, with moderate degree of quality, is aimed at. Thus it could scarcely be expected that the same quality of wool would be exhibited from the more distant parts of any of the colonies where the sheep are permitted to have a very wide run of land, and where the supervision and attention must necessarily be less than in districts where the sheep are permitted to have a very wide run of land, and whi

reference when the effects of the exhibition itself have passed away.

"If space permitted, even more that this might be attempted. One of the great difficulties in reporting upon an exhibition of wood, such as is displayed at South Kensington, is the fact that all the samples exhibited are more or less picker with the control of the

"If we include the small series of wools which were seen in the Indian court, we are brought into contact with the sheep in all stages of its wool-bearing development from the time when the fibrous covering probably differs little from that which characterised the primitive sheep, down to the latest stage of its improvement, as seen in the magnificent wools of the sheep include the primitive sheep, we know nothing. It passed away before the dawn of history, since we find the bones of the sheep indicating a more or less state of domestication mingled with the earliest remains of pre-historic man, as revealed in lake and cave dwellings. The existence of a race of wild animals, such as the Aondad (Amnotraque traquelaphus), the Argali (Oris amnon), and the Moutlion (Oris musmon), both in Asia, Europe, Africa, and America, which possess a similar affinity to the sheep that the world does to the dog, has led some naturalists to suppose they may have been the original stock out of which the domestic sheep has been attained by cultivation and breeding; but the probability seems, from the structural differences, to be much greater than these wild animals themselves, along with domestic sheep, have had in the remote past a common ancestor from which they have diverted in different lines during the course of ages. Few creatures seem to be of greater variety than the sheep, and this tendency to variation has no doubt engreated in the improvement of the breed, and tended at an early period to the complete differentiation of the domestic sheep from its wild progenitor. Equally uncertain with the method is also the place of its origin, beausite sheep from the voriginal labitat—a period during which local variations have had time to become permanent characteristics, and thus stamp some of the members with all the appearance of creatures indigenous to the course of the form each variation of the variations which are given the variations which are compressed to the place of origin as somewhere in the mountainous districts of Wes

"The true sheep (Ovidæ) are distinguished structurally from the goats by the possession of both lachrymal sinuses and of glands between the hoofs, which produce a fatty secretion. The horns are also unlike the goat, frequently twisted into a spiral; while the beard, which is so conspicuous in the goat, is wanting in the sheep. The general form of the sheep is fuller, rounder, and less angular than that of the goat, and the nostrils are lengthened and terminate without a

muzzle.

"The fibrous covering of the body is usually shorter than that of the goat, and, while in the wild state the fleece is mixed with hair, it is always in major part composed of true wool, which may, however, be coarse in character, but is always in such cases accompanied by an undergrowth of finer wool. Unlike the goat, by cultivation and domestication in the sheep this hair can be entirely removed or bred out, and the whole covering of the skin made to consist of true

wool only.

"The hair or wool of the domestic sheep (Aries ovis) has a distinct individuality of its own when in its highest state of development; but the tendency to run into varieties which is so marked a characteristic in this class of animals, is also true of the fibrous covering. Purity of breed and cultivation tend to check variation in every direction, and the greatest uniformity in the likeness of individual fibres is always found in the most cultivated sheep. Here the departure from true hair as distinguished from true wool is most marked.

"A classification of wools may indeed be based upon the degree of variation from the structure of hair which will embrace all the varieties of wool which are found either in wild or domestic sheep.

"To understand this classification, we must notice the difference in structure between hair and wool in their greatest divergence.

"To understand this classification, we must notice the difference in structure between the divergence.

"Both hairs and wool are true appendages of the skin, being outgrowths of the epidermis. They differ from each other little in general structure, and the method of generation is the same. When attached to the animal, each fibre is implanted in a cutaneous depression or follicle, which is an involution of the epidermis, and corresponds with the epidermis in structure layer by layer. The hair is fixed into this follicle, and attached to the bottom by a dilation called the bulb or knob of the hair, which encloses the papilla or pulp from which the hair is generated. In structure, the hair is built up of a series of cells, which undergo modification, so as to constitute the different parts during the process of growth. Thus, the hair is in living connexion with the fibrous sheath of the follicle. The hair itself forms a long, more or less, cylindrical body, part of which is imbedded within the follicle, but the larger part is external to it and outside the skin. This portion is termed the shaft or stem of the hair, and it usually decreases in diameter from the base towards the unattached extremity, where, when uncut, it terminates in a point of more or less fineness.

"In cross-section, the fibre usually consists of three parts:—

"1. A central core or pith usually containing larger cells. In many hairs and wools, however, this portion is frequently absent.

"1. A central core or pith usually containing larger cells. In many hairs and wools, however, this portion is frequently absent.
"2. A cortical substance, which consitutes the major part of the shaft, built up of firm, elastic, spindle-shaped cells, surrounding the core when this is present, and extending to the circumference within a very few layers. Upon this cortical substance depends the strength, elasticity, and quality of the fibre.
"3. An outer sheath, or coating, or cuticle, which covers the surface of the hair, and which consists of a series of flattened cells which form a coating of fine imbricated scales, the free margins of which are always in the direction of the growth that is towards the point of the hair.
"The difference in structure between wool and hair is very difficult to define scientifically, for although in practice the difference is well-known by experts, it depends upon such slight modifications that it is very difficult to determine where the distinction lies. The difference indeed is rather one of degree than kind, and they shade into each other in such a way that the fine hair in many of the goats is very like wool, and the coarse wool in many sheep very like hair.

"The true difference does not consist, as many suppose, in the fact that the wool has a curved or curled appearance, whereas the hair is straight, because there are many exceptions to this rule. The curled locks of the negro are true hair and soot wool; and, in many animals where the structure of the fibre is that of true wool, the curl is entirely absent

"The true difference consists in the method of attachment of the epidermal scales which form the outer sheath or

"The true difference consists in the method of attachment of the epidermal scales which form the outer sheath or covering of the fibre.

"In true hair the scales are firmly attached to the cortical part of the shaft throughout the greater part of their length, and only reveal themselves when the fibre is examined through the microscope as faintly anastomosing lines on the surface. The scales may differ in size in proportion to the diameter of the hair, and vary in the configuration of the free margins; but they are generally more or less rounded at the edge, and never present the appearance of a serration when viewed with transmitted light. The scales in hair are also more horny and dense in structure than in wool, and frequently thicker and less plate-like. The structure of different hairs, however, vary much in these respects. Sometimes the scales are very regular, and give the appearance of the stem of a palm-tree, the scales overlapping each other like the plates on the scaly back of a fish, or tiles on a house-top.

"Intermediate between true hairs and true wool we have a structure which, to a certain extent, may be taken as typical of the transition from one to the other. This structure is found in the hair of the Alpaca goat (Auchenia Paco), which is, however, a species of camel, and in that of the Angora goat (Capra hircus Angorensis), which furnishes the mohair.

which is, however, a species of camel, and in that of the Angora goat (Capra hircus Angorensis), which furnishes the mohair.

"In these fibres, the epidermal scales are larger and more distinct than in the hair, and form a series of more or less irregular horny plates, the free margins of which are more loosely attached than in the case of true hair. When carefully compared with the scales on the surface of true wool, the Alpaca scales are more robust and dense, and wanting in translucency, having a sort of ivory consistency rather than a glassy appearance. As a rule, also, we may assume that the structure of the Alpaca fibre is denser than that of wool, and offers a greater resistance to the penetration of dyes, more especially those which require the aid of a mordant to fix them.

"This fibre may be taken to represent generally the character of the fibres of goats' hair, and the coarser portions of the fleece of the semi-wild sheep of Central Asia. All these fibres possess a high lustre, because the scales are large and covered with a brilliant enamel, which reflects the light in sheets to the eye. Coloured fibres possess this lustre in a less degree.

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"When the long-woolled sheep are reached, we have the fibres assuming the form and character of true wool. The scales on the surface become more numerous, and the attachment of the free margins less. The edges of the scales become more serrated, and their structure more gelatinous and transparent and less horny. As a rule, they assume also a more ring-like form, the whole diameter of the fibre being crossed by a single scale. The edge of the fibre also, when examined by transmitted light, shows a distinct serration. In these wools, we seldom find the fibres show any trace of a central pith, the whole hair substance being formed like the cortical part, and the fibres are thus rendered softer and more pliable, while the elasticity is unimpaired. The free margins are also more irregular and less rounded at the edge, and stand out from the surface of the fibre; and it will be easily seen how, when two fibres of this wool are opposed to each other, so that the edges of the scales in the one come in contact with those of the other, a felting action, which is so characteristic of true wool, ensues, by the interlocking of the respective scales into each other.

"In the Merino, and its crosses with other breeds of sheep, we find all the qualities of wool reach their highest state of perfection. The fibre itself becomes more transparent and soft, the scales become more delicate and numerous, and the irregularity in the free margins more distinct. The curved or curled nature of the fibre also causes these scales to stand out more from the surface, quite independently of the fact that they are less firmly attached to the cortical part. The serrated ed

"3. The half-bred wools, such as crosses with the sheep named in the last class along with Southdowns or Merinos.

"4. The soft fine clothing wools, such as the Southdowns, Merinos, and their allies.

"In treating of the wools shown in the exhibition, it might have been desirable, and certainly more scientific, to treat them generally under some such divisions as those now mentioned, in order that a comparison of the relative merits of the various wools exhibited in the different courts might be made. This would, however, have necessitated those who wished for information on the wools of any special colony to go through the whole report in order to obtain the full advantage; and it seems therefore better to take each colony scriatim, and reserve all general considerations until the end. In following this plan, all the exhibits have been given their number after the name. This is the number which was found either in the general catalogue or by preference in the special catalogue issued by each department. This is done so as to enable reference to be made direct, as many of the catalogues were most complete in giving the character and age of the sheep, the district and food upon which it was fed, &c., which was most valuable in making comparative examinations. In taking the individual colonies as the basis of classification, the same order of sequence has been observed as in the official catalogue.

sheep, the district and food upon which it was fed, &c., which was most valuable in making comparative examinations. In taking the individual colonies as the basis of classification, the same order of sequence has been observed as in the official catalogue.

"There was a splendid exhibit of wool in the Victorian Court. The samples were very well and tastefully arranged in a series of cases. Some were of the ordinary museum form, and others upright against the sides of the court. In each compartment of these cases a ticket was placed, giving the name and address of the exhibit. In some of the cases where there were several different qualities of wool, some of the cards had been mixed in transit, which rendered it difficult to distinguish them with perfect accuracy by means of the description given in the official catalogue. Considerable interest was added to the collection by the exhibition of heads of merino and other rams on the fittings of the cases, and photographs of the sheep from which some of the samples were obtained. The colony of Victoria has long been celebrated for the high-class character of its wools, which are distinguished by their fineness, length of staple, softness, and lustre; and have maintained a foremost place in the markets of Europe. In this respect the exhibit in this court occupied the first place in the exhibition. By far the largest portion of the exhibit was confined to the merino, both in combing and carding qualities; but in the colony flocks of English lustre long-woolled sheep are also found—principally Lincolns—which flourish in the moist heavily-grassed districts on the southern coast. As in the ease of all the Colonial exhibits, it was extremely difficult to apportion merit to the different samples, because all were of such a high character of their respective kinds that they seemed to leave little to desire, possessing all the characteristics which are best in wool. In merino wool, there were forty-four examples shown by fourteen exhibitors, exclusive of the magnificent col

in the staple.

"The owners of the South Brighton estate (W. H. Bullivant, W. and N. G. Elder, Charles Ayrey, and W. Lewis) all presented very fine samples of merino. They differed from each other in special points, but were all of very first-rate quality.

"John Wilson, J. L. Currie and Co., and Joseph Ware exhibited some splendid wools.

"Sir W. J. Clarke had very good sumples of long combing wools.

<sup>\*</sup> Those who wish for full information on this subject are referred to "The Structure of the Wool Fibre" (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London, and Palmer and Howe, Manchester), by the author of this report, where illustrations of the different fibres will also be found.

"Taken as a whole, it would be impossible to exceed the standard of the special exhibit by Messrs. R. Goldsborough

and Co., which shows the high state of perfection which wool farming has reached in this colony.

"Special mention must be made of the wools exhibited by Sir Samuel Wilson, the character of which left nothing to be desired in their respective classes. The samples were almost the perfection of wool, and for practical purposes nothing

to be desired in their respective classes. The samples were almost the perfection of wool, and for practical purposes nothing better need be required.

"Walter Williamson, Molesworth and Matheson, and George Carmichael had all first-class specimens of merino wool; while it would be difficult to say whether C. and J. Degraves, G. W. Thomson, or Charles Percy Davis exhibited the highest standard, the quality being so uniformly good.

"Chrystal, Le Fevre, and Co., Thomas Dowling and Son, and E. Byam Wight, jun., showed very fine specimens of pure merinos, which were of the highest class.

"It is almost impossible to speak too highly of some of these exhibits, and they deserve the highest commendation in every respect, specially those which were shown by Sir Samuel Wilson, the Hon. P. Russell, John Wilson, J. L. Currie and Co., Joseph Ware, and Thos. Dowling and Son.

"J. H. Halliburton and Co. exhibited scoured wool of fine merino quality.

"The United Shire of Metcalf sent some very fine merino wools. One specimen from the estate of Henry De Little was very beautiful.

"The United Shire of Metcalf sent some very fine merino wools. One specimen from the estate of Henry De Livie was very beautiful.

"A very fine collection of wool was also exhibited by the Australian Mortgage and Land Agency Co., in which were included samples of many of the wools already noticed. This exhibit comprised both carding and combing wools, and all were of the highest class of their respective kinds. Besides names already mentioned, these wools were grown by the Hon. J. Balfour, H. and C. Douglas, J. Kinnanmouth, P. McIntyre, E. Morley, C. Martin, Hon. F. Ormond, J. M. Sanger, T. Shaw, and the Hon. Robert Simson. The sample of the latter was particularly fine.

"In all the exhibits in this colony, the high lustre and softness which is so much prized for worsted dress-goods and coatings was particularly noticeable; and, if the samples shown are a fair average of the general character of the wools grown, Victoria may well be proud of the magnificent breed of sheep it possesses, and of the soil and climate which can produce such results. In 1882, the yield of wool was 52,223,000 lbs."

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

General Remarks.

"As already remarked, the wide range over which the growth of the wool extended, and the difference in climatic and other conditions to which the sheep in the various colonies were subjected, rendered the present opportunity most valuable in making a comparative examination of the different wools. This survey brought home to the eye most forcibly the very wide range of conditions under which the sheep can be cultivated, and the high state of perfection to which it can nation; and in almost every part of the world, when due attention is paid to culture and bred. It seems to indicate that special classes of sheep are more adapted to certain regions of the earth's surface than others, and that in many cases the environment of the sheep tends, in the course of generations, under careful management, to produce a special character which becomes permananent and may be retained as a pure breed. It also shows that certain characteristics of the wool, such a lustre in the long-woolled breeds, can can only be retained permanently by the re-introduce of special character which becomes permananent and may be retained as a pure breed. It also shows that certain characteristics of the wool, such a summary of the permanent of the state of the sheep can be desired moisture being necessary for its permanence. Thus it appears to be retained longest in New Zealand and stamospheric moisture being necessary for its permanence. Thus it appears to be retained longest in New Zealand and the southern coast of the Australian continuent. The nature of the herbage also affects the quality of the wool in a marked degree, and probably one of the chief reasons why the Australian merinos deteriorate hequility of the wool in a marked degree, and probably one of the chief reasons why the Australian merinos deteriorate hequility of the wool in the fact that all the best wools exhibited show that whatever lends to improve the character of the sheep cause the wool to be better nourished, firmer and more tends to increase the size

"An endeavour was made in preparing this report by examining each specimen exhibited in relation to the geo-graphical position in which it was grown, to determine, if possible, whether any general law with regard to characteristic projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of breed, projection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it therefore appears probable that selection of the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it is not the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible, and it is not the wood, rendered any sound deduction impossible and it is not the wood.

"Is considered, the author of this report begs to record his high sense of the uniform kindness and courtesy which is a serious of the various colonial exhibits and from the executive of the exhibition.

The way is the more appreciated as it involved, on their part, from the number of samples and variety of information required, a large amount of labour and time."

#### SILK.

## BY THOMAS WARDLE, F.C.S.

BY THOMAS WARDLE, F.C.S.

Assales the task of describing the exhibits of colonial silks at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition with the entered more thoroughly into the subject from a conviction that several of our colonies may be a supplied a from the silk production of raw silk annually is 20,000,000 lbs., and no doubt this quantity, large as it is, and the product be cheapened, and its maximum and minimum prices be brought within would undoubtedly be the case with increased supplies and a more widely spread area of production could be accomplished, the climate of some of our principal colonies being the growth of the mulberry tree and to the healthy rearing of the silkworm. It seems worth an application of the suppliances which are deemed the simplest, and at the same time the best,

and which are used where the most perfected reeling of cocoons is conducted, namely, in France and Italy. I have so modified these appliances, without in any way impairing their utility, as to bring them within the reach of any cottager in price and portability, in order that cottage reeling may be carried on as a domestic industry, without necessarily interfering with other industries, in houses where there is a family.

"The following are the reeling appliances required:—

"A cast-iron furnace for heating the reeling basin.
"A reeling basin which contains water and the cocoons to be reeled.
"A tavelette.

"A reel upon which the silk is drawn off from the cocoons.

"The tavelette is supported on a rod of cast iron fixed in front of the reeling basin. The filière is a perforated porcelain button through which the multiple thread from the cocoon passes to the tavelette. An eyelet guider conducts the thread to two small pullies, from which, after being twisted round itself from six to twelve times, it passes through an upper eyelet guider, and is carried to the reel.

"I am having several of those machines constructed for the Government of India, and for several native Indian States and other places, as working models. The importance of having the best method of reeling cannot be over-estimated. I am introducing some modifications to simplify the reeling, so as to enable it to be used in the cottage as well as the factory. I shall be happy to have duplicates made and sent out to any person wishing to have them. The cost will not exceed £8.

"In the following tables of retreated."

exceed £8.

"In the following tables of notes of laboratory examinations of cocoons, where the percentage of silk reeled from the cocoon is stated, it must be understood that the cocoon when weighed contained the dried chrysalis.

"Considering the short time which has elapsed since the close of the exhibition and the publication of this report, it can hardly be expected that all the results of experiments on the properties of the silken fibre of the cocoons examined are absolutely free from error, although the experiments have been most carefully made. I intend traversing again the whole series during the next twelve months, and if any errors are found, their corrections will be notified. But I believe they may, as they stand, be taken on the whole to be scientifically and practically accurate.

"I was received in this court with much kindness by the President of the Victorian Commission in London, Joseph Bosisto, Esq., J.P., who had given some attention to sericiculture in his various travels.

"The only exhibit of silk in this court was one sent by the Superioress of the Convent of the Good Shepherd (Sister Mary C. Curtain), Abbotsford. It consisted of cocoons and raw silk, called in the catalogue 'Unprepared Floss Silk.'

"At the Amsterdam Exhibition Mrs. Bladon Neale exhibited a glass case of cocoons from Mrs. Timbrell's silk farm in Victoria. This case was sent on to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, but was not exhibited owing to the damaged condition of its contents. Mr. Bosisto, however, sent it to my office, and after careful examination and re-arrangement, I found it to contain really good cocoons quite of equal commercial value to those of any country.

"The following are notes of my laboratory examinations of these cocoons. Their silk fibre will be seen to be somewhat deficient in strength, the reason of this being, that owing to the cocoons having been sent over for exhibition in the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 and having been kept in the case since that time, they have suffered in some way, pro

"Species of cocoon.—Mulberry-fed silkworm cocoon (Bombyx mori).

"Description of the cocoon and its silk fibres.—Form: elliptical-oblong, with slight medial depression. Colour: creamy-white. Texture: compact. Reeling: fairly good. See the remarks about the bave under the head "Cocoon No. I.," New South Wales Report, which are applicable here also.

"Weight of cocoon.—0.221 grammes.

"Dimensions of cocoons.—28 x 12 millimetres.

"Length of bave reeled.—377 metres.

"Weight of bave reeled.—377 metres.

"Weight of bave reeled.—0.070 grammes.

"Titre of bave milligrammes per 500 metres.—93 milligrammes.

"Titre of bave, in deniers.—1.75.

"Mean diameter of bave.—0.0202 millimetres.

"Mean elasticity of bave.—21.73 per cent.

"Mean tenacity or strength of bave.—6.57 grammes.

"Percentage of silk reeled from the cocoon.—31.67 per cent.

"Diameter, elasticity and tenacity of the bave.—(L.) 10 metres from the end at the outside of the cocoon: (II.) a

"Diameter, elasticity and tenacity of the bave—(I.) 10 metres from the end at the outside of the cocoon; (II.) a the middle of the cocoon; and (III.) 10 metres from the end at the inside of the cocoon.

Diameter of bave in ten-thousandths of a millimetre		I. 205	II. 218	III. 184
Percentage of elasticity. Average of six estimations		24.8	22.9	17.5
Cenacity or breaking strength in grammes. Average of sestimations	- 7	7.5	7.7	4.5
estimations	)			
COMMONIAGE III III III III III	, I.	п	. ш.	IV.

"I noticed in the excellent entomological collection in this court several species of the genus Antheræa, of which I was promised duplicates. Mr. Bosisto thought Antheræa pernyi, the Tussur silkworm of China, would flourish in Victoria It is an oak-feeder. I have no doubt several species of the wild or semi-domesticated silkworms of India might be found capable of acclimatisation, and I would recommend eggs to be obtained from India and China. Particulars of all the known species will be found in my 'Handbook of the Wild Silks of India,' published by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, and also in the descriptive catalogue of the Indian Silk Culture Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to which I would refer persons intending to experiment in sericiculture.

"In writing of the silk of this colony, it is most important that I draw attention to an excellent work of Baron Ferd. von. Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., &c., Government Botanist for Victoria, entitled 'Select Extra-Tropical Plants, really eligible for Industrial Culture or Naturalisation.' It was published at Melbourne in 1885, and contains under the head of Morus alba, the best account I have yet met with of the different species and varieties of the mulberry, their relation to colonial scriciculture and their importance in silk-producing countries. This account is of so much importance, that I think it best to copy some portions of it to form part of my report, as it is in every way calculated to give encouragement not only to silkworm-rearing in Victoria, but in every part of the British Colonial Empire.

"Its subject is one to which I had opportunity of bestowing much attention last year in India, where I found inadequate knowledge of the cultivation of the mulberry. In Bengal Morus Indica is cultivated as a shrub and not as a tree. In China the worms feed on the leaves of Morus Chinensis, and in Italy on those of Morus alba.

"Baron Ferd, von Mueller says:—

"The White Mulberry-tree is found in Upper India and Western China. This

"The White Mulberry-tree is of extremely easy growth from entitings, also readily raised from well-matured seeds. It is usually uniscenal, and finally attains a very large size. It can still be grown in climes where olives will no longer thrive. In Norway the tree bore seeds in lat. 59 25 (Schuebeler). Spots for mulberry-culture must not be over most, when the leaves are to be utilised for the Bombyz.

"Superior varieties of mulberry can be grafted with ease on ordinary stock. M. Indica, Poir., M. Japonica, Nois., M. Moretti, M.

about 22s.

"Perhaps I ought not to omit mention of an exhibit described in the catalogue of the Victorian court, at page 56, by Mr. James Wilde, 'Dorset cottage,' Mollison-street, Collingwood, of a 'Fancy Silk Loom in motion for weaving silk brocades for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; also a quantity of silk goods manufactured by machine.' I did not, however, see this exhibit.'

### MISCELLANEOUS FIBRES. -By C. F. CROSS.

MISCELLANEOUS FIBRES.—By C. F. CROSS.

"In presenting my report upon the 'Miscellaneous' fibrous raw materials in the exhibition, I shall keep as far as possible within the limits prescribed by its more immediate scope and purpose, which I take to be the promotion of industry and commerce. At the same time, in deference to the universal experience that the extension and improvement of our commercial industries is ever making greater and greater demands upon the resources of investigators, and that empiricism as a guide to development must give way, more and more, to the methods of science, I shall endeavour to keep in view so much of the first principles of the subject as is necessary to the formation of the scientific judgment in regard to our raw materials, and to show that in this judgment is contained the solution of the more practical questions of their commercial application. It is the more necessary to do this, since this department of industry has been perhaps exceptionally fruitful of baseless enterprise—of abortive attempts to make into commercial undertakings that which careful antecedent investigation would have consigned to the long list of the unprofitable. Further, these exhibitions serve as landmarks of progress in industrial science, and their literary records, written to the furtherance of this important end, are of especial value to technical and scientific men. As a precedent for the scientific treatment of our subject, I may cite Dr. Hugh Muller's report to the Vienna Exhibition (1873) upon the subject of vegetable fibres, a report which has contributed in no small degree to the spread of sound views concerning their chemical nature, treatment, and applications, and would have done more but for the circumstances of its publication, which are made to the subject upon scientific considerations, more or less. It is nevertheless true that these efforts have not borne much fruit in extending our commerce in fibres, and that the number of fibres which we may regard as constituting the staple of o

"It is well known that the vegetable fibres group themselves industrially, according to their applications; and it is also well known and interesting to note that the grouping follows very much the classifications which we call physiological. Thus cotton as a seed hair is distinct, consisting as it does of independent ultimate cells: the miscellaneous fibres, on the other more of the constitution of the

" Flax				Percen	tage of (	Length of ultimate fibr			
	***	***		***	80.0		***	***	25-40 mm.
Hemp	***	***	***	***	80.0	***	***	***	25-40 ,,
Rhea	***	***	***	***	75.0	***	***	***	60-200 ,,
Jute		***		***	75.0				3

"The above fibres are physiologically identical; they are the bast tissues of dicotyledonous annuals. The filaments are bundles of from three to fifteen fibres, as seen in sections at any point, more or less compactly welded together.

"The second of the greater divisions of the vegetable fibres includes the fibre bundles of the monocotyledons, which furnish a large proportion of the raw materials for the rope-making industry. In these the filament is not only a much larger aggregate, and therefore coarser, but is in many cases more complex in structure. In place of a homogeneous bundle of bast fibres, we have bast fibres and vessels, cemented together and often enclosed in a cellular sheath. The bundles, moreover, as seen in section under the microscope, exhibit considerable variations from the cylindrical, which is characteristic of bast filaments; thus in the aloe fibre the crescent form prevails. The bundles, though containing other structural elements, are, however, for the most part made up of the typical bast fibre, of which we can often count as many as 50-100 in the section. The dimensions of these fibres, as well as the percentage of cellulose in the filaments of the more important in this class, are given below: in this class, are given below:-

" Manilla				Length of ultimate fi						
			***	***	63.0	***	***	***	3-6 mm.	
Phormium	***	***	***	***	67.0	***	***	***	8-15 ,,	
Agave		***	***	***	76.0	***		***	2-8 ,,	

used in paper-making, both as mechanical pulp, obtained by simply grinding the wood to a fibrous mass, or by chemica processes of resolution of various kinds which reduce the wood structures to a mass of ultimate fibres easily brought by bleaching agents to the condition of pure cellulose. The following are the constants for the more important fibrous materials of the above class:—

		**	Length of fibre					
" Adansonia		***	55.0		***	100	***	3-5 mm.
Wood (coniferous)	***	***	***	53.0	***	***	412	1-3 ,,
Straw	***	***	***	52.0	Vec.	100	***	1-2 ,,
Esparto				52.0		500		1-2

"So far, in dealing with these several classes of raw materials, we have introduced (1) the primary constants, which have reference to the cellulose and the ultimate fibre of which it is made up, and (2) we have spoken in a general way of the properties of the 'non-cellulose.' It is impossible within the narrow limits of this report to deal with the large number of minor characteristics, both of the raw fibres and of the celluloses isolated from them, which necessarily have to be taken into account by the investigator in determining the position of a fibre in the scale. A brief description of the scheme of analysis which has been adopted in the investigation of the fibres will suffice to show what are the more important of these. The statement of the results of analyses is given in the following manner:—

... Total residue left on ignition.
... Loss of weight on boiling raw fibre 5 minutes in 1 per cent. solution of caustic soda.
... Loss of weight on continuing to boil 1 hour.
... White or bleached residue from following treatment: (1) boil in 1% NaOH 5 minutes. (2) Exposure to chlorine gas 1 hour.
(3) Boil in basic sodium sulphite. Hygroscopic water or water of condition. Hydrolysis (a) Cellulose "Separate portion taken for each determination. Results calculated in percentage of dry sub-Mercerising ... ... Loss on treating 1 hour with 33 per cent, solution caustic potash cold. Nitration ... Weight of nitrated product obtained by treatment with mixture equal volumes nitric and sulphuric acids, 1 hour in the cold.

Acid purification ... Raw fibre boiled 1 minute with acetic acid (20 per cent.) washed with water and alcohol and dried. Carbon percentage ... The carbon in the fibre from above, determined by combustion.

Carbon percentage ... The carbon in the fibre from above, determined by combustion.

"For a more detailed account of the above chemical methods, a paper published in the Chemical Society's Journal, 1883, p. 23, should be consulted. Those interested in the microscopic investigation of fibres should consult M. Vétillart's work, 'Etudes sur les fibres végétales textiles,' of which a very good abstract, by the author himself, is published in Mr. Christy's 'New Commercial Plants and Drugs,' No. VI.\*

"Having thus taken a general survey of our subject-matter and laid down the fundamental principles upon these plant fibres require to be investigated, we may now proceed to the results of the particular examination of the raw materials to be found in the colonial sections of the exhibition.

Our commerce in this department has been hitherto very limited, nor have the colonies developed any considerable manufacturing industry on the basis of a home supply of such raw materials. With India, on the other hand, not only have we an extensive commerce, but the multitudinous fibres obtainable from its extensive flora have been so studied by scientific observers, native and European, as to have given us a systematized technology of the subject. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find in the Indian section of the exhibition that which can scarcely be said to be afforded by any of the colonial sections—an extensive and well-authenticated collection of fibrous raw materials. These have been submitted to exhaustive investigation by the writer in collaboration with others, and the results will be submitted as a report to the Indian Government and published by them. Those of our colonies having a similar flora, more especially the West Indian, will be able to take advantage of the information therein to be published; and, as it will contain a full account of the scientific methods pursued, it will be advisable for those who follow up this aspect of the subject to read it as complementing the present report, which is necessarily

# LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS, FURS, HIDES, AND TANNING MATERIALS.

## BY JAMES POWELL.

"Amongst the various descriptions of leather and leather goods, hides, tanning materials and furs, displayed at the exhibition, those chiefly affecting the industries of the United Kingdom, from a commercial point of view, are the exhibits of tanned leather. These colonial leathers for a considerable time past have been staple articles in the home boot and shoe trade; and their use has rendered great assistance to those industries, enabling England to attain that important position, as an exporter of leather-manufactured articles, which she has now reached.

"The specimens of tanning materials shown were, in most cases, such as are regularly used in considerable quantities by English tanners, and the use of which is necessary to enable them to produce leather sufficiently cheaply. These materials are much stronger and quicker tanning agents than the home-grown English oak bark, which is very slow it its action; and restricted to its use alone, the home tanners would be unable to compete in price with Australian and Canadian leather.

"Australia, the Cape, Singapore, India, and the West Indies form a large source which supplies England (and especially London, the chief depôt of the world) with raw hides and skins; there were, however, only a few exhibits of raw hides in the exhibition, those shown being from Australia and West Africa.

"The best Victorian and New Zealand tannages also have now a particularly bright colour, and the leather when used for soles of boots competes very closely in finish with good English tannages. One very noticeable feature about the Australian tannages is the strongly marked difference between the sole leather produced in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales; (tanned chiefly in or around Sydney); the Sydney leather is always more fleshy, of darker colour, more roughly finished, and only suitable for a commoner class of work. The New Zealand leather partakes more of the character of the Victorian tannages, and possesses the extra advantage of being tanned from stouter pelts,

<sup>\*</sup>The best general scientific account of the vegetable fibres will be found in Spon's "Encyclopædia of the Industrial Arts," 1881 : Article 'Fibrous Substances."

Russet Brown Kip Bellies.—Well curried and trimmed, light and clean. Rough-tanned Splits.—Splits from backs well rounded, good colour, well flayed, rather coarsely split, would require shaving before being blacked; useful for making upper leather for common shoes, if well got up and well curried. Harness Leather.—Black Harness Sides, 1st quality; Fairly tanned and curried, but rather spongy in offal, well blacked on grain, fairly clean flesh and flaying, rather coarse on grain, firm, good substance. 2nd quality; Similar, but not so firm, and poorer substance. Stained Bridle Leather.—Well tanned, curried, and stained, fairly rounded, clean, well flayed. Brown Bridle Leather.—Similar to above, but not stained, fair pale colour. Belt or Strap Leather (brown harness sides).—Dark colour and spotty; half-branded well-grown hides, but coarse texture and flesh; loose offal; fairly trimmed; heavily stuffed. Tanned Dugong (Australian Hippopotamus Hide).—Insufficiently tanned; a curiosity, no commercial value.

"George Cunnack, Castlemaine. Sole Leather Sides.—Very well tanned; firm, solid leather; some not well flayed; many branded; some very good colour, others not so bright. This is the best Colonial sole leather that was exhibited.

James B. Hayman, Sole Leather Sides.—Well tanned before the best colonial sole leather that was

flayed; many branded; some very good colour, others not so bright. This is the best Colonial sole leather that was exhibited.

James B. Hayman. Sole Leather Sides.—Well-tanned leather, fairly firm, some mild, rather baggy hides, only fair colour, many rather stainey, many ill-flayed, wanting in finish. Crop Butts.—Similar to above, but not wisely or evenly rounded; darker colour than the sole sides. Upper Leather—Waxed Calf.—Well tanned, curried, and trimmed; good colour on grain, rather loose in offial, well flayed, unbranded, fairly fine grain for Australian pelts. Waxed Kip Sides.—Similar to above, but not so fine a grain. Wallaby Skins.—Well tanned and curried, tough leather, slightly trimmed, rather loose flesh. Rough-tanned Basils.—Fair pale colour; fleshy; good spreading pelts; some low grain. Harness Leather—Black Harness and Rein Backs.—Well tanned and curried, cleanly shaved, well-grown and level hides (for Australian); well rounded both in offal and shoulders. Black Harness Hides.—Similar to above, but only trimmed (not rounded). Stained Bridle Butts (stirrup butts and stirrup sides).—Well tanned and curried, well flayed, good level pelts, mostly well stained. Brown and Stained Bag Hides and Sides.—Split hides well got up, but not suitable for the purpose, as grain is too imperfect. Skirt Sides.—Large level sides, fair pale colour, well flayed, and well shaved, prepared with very little grease.

"J. M. Barry, Omeo. Rough-tanned Kips.—Dull colour, very fleshy, fairly flayed, well tanned. Rough-tanned Sole Leather Sides.—Dull colour, rather fleshy, fairly flayed, wanting in firmness and finish. Rough-tanned Kangaroo and Wallaby.—Well tanned and slightly curried, tough leather, good grain. Waxed Kip Leather.—This was in bad condition through the oil having 'spued.

"Jackson and Brearley, Bairnsdale. Sole Leather Sides.—Clean, well-fleshed, and well-finished leather; most well flayed; firm leather; good colour, not heavily branded.

"Penal Department of Victoria. Waxed Kip Calf and Kangaroo.—Only fairly

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

"The quantity of saddlery and harness at the exhibition was not large, and it may be briefly said that what was there was generally distinguished by good substantial workmanship rether than by excellence of material or by neat and well finished handiwork. The articles displaying the highest style and finish came from Victoria and South Australia. Most or the other goods were much the same class as would be made in the rural districts of this country. The prices of the goods were not given in all cases, but where they were quoted they seemed to be much about the same as would be charged by English saddlers.

"Messrs. Altson & Co., of Melbourne, showed a very fine collection of saddlery and harness goods. Amongst it was a rough-riding or breaking-in saddle, of which both the materials and the workmanship were good. The same may be said of a stock or station saddle. A set of buggy harness, with inlaid furniture, was also well made of good leather. Their pack saddles and explorers' water bottles were of a very superior quality and was. Messrs. W. Knight & Co., of Sandhurst, sent some buggy harness of fair quality, and some well-made Colonial saddles. From the Penal Department came saddles of a quality which, as might be expected, cannot be termed first-class.

"Victoria has three cases of first-class handsome boots of exceptional merit; better could not be produced by the finest makers in the West End of London; indeed, many pairs are good enough to be kept in glass cases as specimens of what can be made; the exhibitors are Paul Thomas, J. M. Kelly, and Geo. Jefferies, all of Melbourne, and the difficulty is to tell whose collection is the best. Perhaps Mr. Paul Thomas carries off the palm, his jockey boots and patent Wellingtons are magnificent specimens of the craft, and the effect is very much added to by his boots being on trees. The one pair of ladies' glacé kids, Polish buttons, are very neat. J. M. Kelly, and Geo. Jefferies, all of Melbourne, and the difficulty is too state and patent Wellingtons with wide w

"The Timber exhibits of this court were by the Bairnsdale Shire Conneil (H. Bredt, secretary), samples of timber from Gippsland Forest trees; by Mr. H. Costin, Ballarat, samples of timber; Department of Railways, Three Sleepers, Red Gum, Ironbark, and Box; Mr. William Johnston, Tongio, samples of indigenous timber; Baron von Mueller, Melbourne, samples of 166 specimens of Australian woods in book form; Technological Museum (J. C. Newbery, superintendent), eighty-six exhibits prepared by F. W. Barnard; the Apollo Bay Timber Company, assortments of Victorian timber; United Shire of Metcalfe (W. C. Reeves, secretary), sample of native woods; Wightman and Son, Steam Saw Mills, Blackwood, specimens of Blue Gum, &c.

"The exhibits were numerous and interesting from the variety coming under notice, and especially so from the care taken in the production of the specimens, with illustrations of the fruit, leaf, and flower on each, by the department of the Technological Museum. These were set out in attractive form in the centre of the court, where each piece could be seen to great advantage.

"The timber exhibits of other contributors were good, even the sleepers of old wood, the Red Gum, Ironbark, and Box, being sound, and little damaged by the fastenings with which the rails had been secured to them. This speaks well for the durability of the timber mentioned. Baron von Mueller's specimens in book form were very neat and somewhat deceptive, for many persons passed by them, without discovering what they really were; others, looking more carefully to things, seemed struck with the design, and thought it a happy idea to have specimens of wood in this convenient shape. The alphabetical arrangement of the timber in the catalogue, and the descriptive account given of the properties each species commonly possess, was all that could be desired for guidance, and coupling this with the acquaintance made of the timber on the survey, I am enabled to say that the colony possesses a considerable number of hard woods, suitable for e

"Acacia.—There are twelve timber-yielding species of this genus in the colony, of which the Black, Silver, and Golden Wattles are of moderate dimensions, hardness and weight. One, the Myall, with a dark-coloured, violet-scented wood, hard, moderately heavy, is suitable for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. One of Hickory, with usually a small stem, the wood being drab-coloured, close-grained, and a tree commonly known as Black or Light wood, of moderate size, which appears to flourish best on low, damp lands in the vicinity of rivers. The wood is of a chestnut colour, nicely marked, of moderate weight, and takes an excellent polish, all these being suitable for cabinet-work, civil architecture, gun-stocks, turnery, and wheelwrights purposes. The other six mentioned in the catalogue are of less commercial value, but would be useful for ordinary local purposes.

"Atherosperma moschatum, Lab., the Sassafras tree.—Attains moderate dimensions, and thrives best in damp, sheltered situations; the wood is dark in colour, of good quality, takes polish well, is fit for civil architecture, cabinet-making, engraving, and generally in the domestic arts.

"Banksia marginala, Cav., the Honeysuckle-tree.—There are three varities of this, each flourishing well on poor soil, and in exposed situations; they never attain more than moderate dimensions, but yield a useful timber for boat-stems, knees, &c. The wood being close-grained, dark, mottled, and moderately hard, it is employed for furniture and general purposes.

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"Callitris, the Mountain Cyprus and Desert Sandarac Pines, are trees of moderate growth, the timber light in weight, dark in colour, and easily wrought, is suitable for cabinet purposes and joinery.

"Eucalyptus.—There are twenty-four of this genus in the catalogue of exhibits, varying in size from a small shrub to the exceptional and rare height of 420 feet in E. amygdalina, Lab., which is probably the tallest of any tree on the globe, and possibly has no rival, except the Sequoia gigantea, Decne., of California, and the Pseudotsuga Douglassi, Carr., of British Colombia. The E. amygdalina of Victoria is commonly known as the Giant Gum Tree; in New South Wales it is known as Messmate or Stringy Bark; other noble trees, as the Blue, White, Grey, Yellow, and Bastard Box, one Pepperment, one Apple-scented, one Bloodwood, one Woollybutt, and two or three others. Taken collectively, the Gums, Iron, and Stringy Bark trees, are moderate to heavy in weight, varying from red to light and dark shades of brown colour, hard, and generally difficult to work.

"The Blue Gum is liable to shrink, and twist or warp considerably in seasoning, this species and the Stringy Bark being peculiarly apt to blister in the annual layers of duramen, which get partially filled with gum, these defects detracting from their otherwise good properties, and restricting their uses to stout or moderate-sized scantlings. The Peppermint and Apple seented species are trees of only medium size; of the former the specime exhibited indicated a disposition to split, but was otherwise good in quality; the latter is a good sound wood. The Bloodwood and Woolybutt attain large dimensions, have hard, dark-coloured, strong timber, the former being liable to gum shakes.

"The Box varities never attain other than small

the domestic arts.

"Melaleuca.—There are three species of this, commonly known as the Swamp Tea tree; they are small, the wood moderately hard, heavy, close in grain, suitable for furniture, turnery, carving, and general purposes.

"Myoporum sp.—A small tree, plentiful on most tracts of country; the wood is pale straw colour, hard, of moderate weight; it would be useful for turnery, and generally in the domestic arts.

"Oleria argyrophylla, F. Muell., and O. myrsinioides, F. Muell. (Aster of Labillardière), the Musk tree, of which there are two species, is of very moderate dimensions; the wood is mottled, has a pleasant fragrance, is tough, light in weight, and suitable for cabinet work, turnery, &c.

"Piltosporum.—There are two kinds of this, commonly known as White wood; the trees attain medium size, the timber being of a yellowish colour, moderately hard, close in texture, suitable for engraving, turnery, and general purposes.

"Tristania laurina, R. Br.—A small tree found chiefly on river banks; the wood is very close-grained, tough, moderately hard when seasoned, good in quality, and suitable for carving, turnery, wheelwrights work, and general purposes.

"Tristania laurina, R. Br.—A small tree found chiefly on river banks; the wood is very close-grained, tough, moderately and when seasoned, good in quality, and suitable for carving, turnery, wheelwrights work, and general purposes.

"Victoria, like the sister colony of New South Wales, is fairly provided with hard, useful timber, for constructive and other purposes; but has little or none to spare for export. If light woods easy to work are required, the colony is probably dependent upon foreign supplies.

"Blackwood (Acacia metanoxylon).—This wood is highly prized in the colony, being close-grained, heavy, strong and flexible, beautifully marked, and richly-coloured. It is much used by cabinet-makers, coach-builders and coopers, and also by railway-carriage and agricultural implement makers. Samples of both old and young trees were sent for trial. The former were made into joiners' specimens, the latter into casks. The figure of the old growth wood is very fine, and the surface left by the cutters was all that could be desired. The casks also proved a complete success. It is stated that timber from 10 to 20 years of age is the most suitable for coopers' work; and as the tree is readily propagated, the supply could be made to keep pace with the demand for this purpose. Large quantities of this timber are found in Tasmania as well as Victoria. The wood (which seasons well) has already been imported into England in small quantities, and sold at prices ranging from 2s. to 3s. per cubic foot.

"White Box (Eucalyptus hemiphloia.)—This remarkably hard and tough wood is used in the colony for railway alcopars, &c. It is found in mountainous districts, the tree attaining an average height of 60 to 70 feet, with a diameter of 2 to 4 feet. Owing to the difficulty of transport, and the fact that other timbers of equal value are more plentiful in the colony, but for boring especially the wood seems very hard. A panel was also passed through the planing machine, but, owing to the sample being very cross-grained, the results

"Mossrs, Board and Sisson exhibited a hand-winnowing machine of substantial make and good design. The special features are a small elevator for raising the cleaned corn into sacks, and a light spiked relier over the shake behind the hopper intended to facilitate the removal of straw and chaff.

"The same firm exhibited an implement quite new in this country—it is called a 'stripper,' and is used for the purpose of reaping and threshing crops of wheat, barley, eats, &c., leaving the straw standing on the ground to be either burned or gathered at leisure.

"The 'stripper' may be compared to a reaping machine, having very long and elastic fingers placed almost touching each other, but without a reciprocating knife, and, in lieu of the rakes, at the immediate rear of the fingers, is a light iron

drum, followed by a capacious galvanized iron cart-body. The whole machine is connected to a side carriage fitted with a pole, and is drawn by two horses, much as a reaping machine is. The fingers are set very high, and the machine when driven into the standing crop tears off the ears which get caught between the fingers, and delivers them into the threshing drum, which whirls the corn and chaff into the cart-body. There are thirty-five fingers in a width of five feet, and a longer gathering finger and prong at each side. The carriage has a main road wheel and a smaller front wheel just under the matchine to the pole. The front wheel acts a steering wheel, and is controlled by a lever from the driver's seat, The machine can be raised or lowered by a vertical worm, operated from the driver's seat, gearing into a curved rack attached to the body of the implement, and secured by a spring catch operated by the driver's foot, who can also by the same means apply a brake to the main road wheel. The threshing drum is actuated by a belt driven by a pulley on a short counter shaft, which is caused to revolve by a pinion gearing into an annular wheel secured to the spokes of the road wheel. There is no special concave for the drum to work against, the threshing is therefore probably only preliminary. The body or box of the machine is of substantial design, and very well made.

"Messrs. Kelly and Preston showed a double-furrow plough of very substantial make and elaborate detail. The coulter, socks, and mould-boards are very much of the form prevalent in this country. The width of the furrow can be adjusted by altering the lateral position of the rear plough by shifting it on a pair of screwed cross bars which form its support from the main frame, and to which it is clamped by double nuts. An inclined bevelled wheel runs shead of the leading furrow, and a similar one follows the second plough, while a land wheel is attached to a powerful lever by means of which the plough can be lifted for turning on the headlands. The le

## THE VINE GROWING INDUSTRY.

#### VINES AND WINE-MAKING IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, President of the Victorian Commission, with a view of obtaining the best possible information as to the mode of treatment pursued in wine-making on the Continent, paid a lengthened visit to the wine districts of France and Spain. The journey occupied about six weeks, and, being favoured with fine weather, Mr. Bosisto obtained an extensive insight into the various methods adopted in those districts. The results of his observations are embodied in the following report addressed to the Hon. the Chief Secretary of Victoria:-

"Sir,—I have the honour to place before you the following observations and notes concerning the manufacture and treatment of wines as observed and made by me during my recent inspection (namely, September and October, 1886) of the wine-growing districts of Spain and France. On a former occasion, shortly after my return to London from those countries, I forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture a report\* dealing with the diseases affecting the vine, together with certain remedial recommendations, and the present communication may be considered in some measure a continuation of that report. During the early stages of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, the cellars of the Victorian section were visited by a large number of merchants, and other experts, of high standing in the wine trade. Their opinions, both individually and collectively, went to show that Victorian wines, while possessing good qualities, were in some cases faultly made, and had been shipped in an immature condition. The experts unanimously condemned the employment of second-hand casks, in which the wines had in many cases been sent over. Some of these had originally contained brandy, whisky, and other liquors, destructive alike to the maturing of the wines and to their delicacy of character.

"Giving full weight to these opinions, I determined to visit the wine district of France and Spain, and to investigate, as far as possible, the mode of treatment pursued in wine-making, from the cultivation of the grape to the maturing of the wine. The better to accomplish my object I accepted the invitation of Mr. Pheysey, a gentleman known to be a sound and reliable expert, to accompany him through the countries I wished to inspect.

"To Mr. Pheysey I am much indebted for the opportunities afforded me for obtaining the best information. His knowledge of the two countries, and the respect and esteem in which he is held, both in Spain and France, did me great service.

"To Mr. Pheysey I am much indebted for the opportunities afforded me for obtaining the best information. His knowledge of the two countries, and the respect and esteem in which he is held, both in Spain and France, did me great service.

"The journey, I may state, was undertaken from a sincere desire to aid an industry which ought to become vast in proportion throughout Victoria, and the whole of Australia, but at the present time, wine-growing is far from having obtained the perfection necessary to command the English market—placed, as the wines are, in competition with those of the Old World.

"The journey occupied six weeks. Starting from Gibraltar, crossing the Bay to Algeciras, the border town of Spain; travelling from thence in a 'diligence' drawn by eight mules for fifteen hours, over mountain ranges and a rugged country, the town of San Fernando was reached, from thence by rail to Jerce, or Xeres, a large town in Andalusia, and known as the centre of the sherry district. Vineyards around this interesting town cover a space of fifty square miles. Ten days were spent in visiting many of them, and also the large bodegas (storehouses) belonging to the shippers. The towns are very quaint, and are full of the minor industries attached to wine-making—such as boots for treading grapes, baskets and bands of every kind made from the esparto grass, used in the work of pressing; implements for separating the stalks from the grapes, cooperage of every description, taps, both brass and wood; together with many other branches of industrial employment.

"The owners of the vineyards and the people employed in these industries in the towns of Puerto Santa Maria, Santa Lucar, Trebujena, and other places gave every facility for observation, and freely imparted information when requested. Many of the cellars contain an enormous number of butts of wine; some were given at 10,000, varying in age from one year old to 100 years—in one instance 145 years of age.

"After leaving Andalusia, we travelled per rail to Seville, thence

The vintage was at its height, and the people busily employed. The valleys are fertile, well irrigated, and the plan followed is similar to that reported upon in the Calcutta Exhibition report.\* The vineyards were healthy and vigorous, They occupied places everywhere—on the mountains, in terraces, and on the undulatinads—in rows the olive-and the vine grew together. After remaining long enough to become acquainted with the mode of in-gathering the vintage and the vine grew together. After remaining long enough to become acquainted with the mode of in-gathering the vintage and the realizable train to Miranda on the Biver Ebro in old Castile, this country being the cleared district of Spain. From Miranda we surrounded the property of the vintage and in the loodegas of the town and district, we proceeded over the Pyrences to Headays, the French frontier town.

"Moving on to Bordeaux without delay, as the vintage lasted but three weeks longer, I found, on arrival in that beay, clean, and pleasant city, that the whole of the population of the Gironde and surrounding districts were day and night engaged in gathering in the vintage. Remained consequently but two days in Bordeaux, and then journeyed on to the Medoc. Mr. Pheyery amounced me as an Australian, wanting information on the vine and wines of that part of France. The civility and attention received here was very marked, and forestandoved what the other visits elsewhere in France rowed to be. The system adopted for fining, racking, bottling, and maturity; the treatment followed for sick and diseased wines; the method in use for preparing casks for the reception of finished wines; the plan for storing, for blending, and maturity; the treatment followed for sick and diseased wines; the method in use for preparing casks for the reception of finished wines; the plan for storing, for blending, and maturity; the treatment followed for sick and diseased wines; the method in one for preparing casks for the reception of finished wines; the treatment followed for sick an

may be found. The vines, mostly confined to one sort, may vary in age; but, if only by a few years, the grapes go together in the production of one wine.

"PLANTING.—The mode of planting is always in rows, which are wide enough apart to allow a mule and small plough to go between. In Spain the branchos (generally four or five) are kept within two feet from the ground round the stock, and run laterally supported by upright sticks, lath-like, having notches at the top to support the branches, the bunches of grapes hanging down close to the ground. This is for the purpose of allowing the heat of the ground to aid the ripening. In France, as also in Spain, the body of the plant is kept not more than two feet high; but the French vigneron runs out two arms of the vine on both sides of the stock; entwining them along two iron wires, these being supported by stakes, the height of the lines from the ground varying to four feet. In some instances the old-fashioned upright stake supports the whole of the vine with its fruit. Pruning is certainly a science in itself. Half-an-hour spent with an expert convinced me that it would take a whole pruning-season to understand it properly. The vineyards are kept scrupulously clean from weeds and débris, the soil being often worked, and manuring takes place about every three years. Ventilation of the stocks by working the soil continuously was strongly urged as a means for ensuring a healthy and vigorous vineyard.

years. Ventilation of the stocks by working the soul continuously was strongly arged as a means for ensuring a healthy and vigorous vineyard.

"The differences in treatment, both of the grape, must, and fermentation of the several kinds of wines to be made, will require noticing under two well-known wine names. These will comprise the different classes of wines, both "White and 'Red.'

will require noticing under two well-known wine names. These will comprise the different classes of wines, both "White and 'Red."

"Sherries.—The town of Xeres is the centre of the trade—shipping port Cadix, about twenty miles distant. The bright and light coloured grapes of a sherry vineyard hang in bunches on each vine, often up to the number of eighteen. A particular watchfulness is needed at the time of gathering, lest bunches partly ripe and unripe should be carried to the press, as it was pointed out should this error creep in at the commencement, the wine would prove faulty in character. An elderly man superintends from fifteen to twenty gatherers, both male and female. He is known to them by carrying a long stick, and devotes his time in watching that none but ripe bunches are cut off. The cut bunches are placed in baskets and carried away upon either mules or donkeys to an open space close by the press-house or shed. The bunches are then laid out, under the direct rays of the sun, on esparto mats, each one holding exactly twenty-five pounds weight. These mats are round, have four handless, and are in diameter 2ft. 6in. Beling very darable, they last through many vintages. The grapes are allowed to dry a whole day, sometimes two days. Half-dried raisins are to be seen on numbers of the bunches. Mats to the number of sixty, with the bunches on them, are now carried by two men into the pressing place, and then the grapes are thrown into the press. This system is carried on during the whole time of vintage.

"The treading-press, as it is termed, is a square frame, 12 feet x 12 feet, made of thick pine or eak plank, three to four inches thick. These presses are raised from the ground upon brick or stone walls, about thirty inches high, having a heavy beam running under its centre to allow for the extra pressure of the wine the charge of each pair of presses. These men are remanerated according to the result of the crushing—so much per but of "must."

"The process of foot treading is carried on by three men,

\*\*H. Edward Feret, in his Bordenux et See Vinz, page 41, recommends the following fundamental principles:—

1. Charge the vine only in accordance with its age and force.

1. Equalize the fundem of the different arms of the vine, so that one side may not bear all the sap at the expense of the other.

1. Sparse properly the out of attends (literally the fruit germ buds) in the vine row, as they should be fruit branches the following year and help to keep down the vine, which has always a tendency to shoct.

<sup>\*</sup> The system of regulating the water rates in India is very simple and equitable. A cultivator gives notice to the assessor or other officer in charge of the district that he proposes sewing so many acres with make, wheat, indigo, sugar-mane, or other crop, and that he will require a certain number of waterings during the season of growth, according to the character of the crop, from the nearest distributory or sub-canal for irrigation. Some crops require more water than others, and differential rates are consequently charged. Every person using the canal water knows exactly how much he will have to page beforehand, and, as no complications are possible, the system readily commonds thesit to the native mind. Some of the canals already constructed are many hundreds of miles in length, and by their agency water is distributed over millions of acres, which, under because distributed over millions of acres, which, under because distributed over millions of acres, which, under because and adding in a wanderful degree to the material progress and development of the country. The canals of the North-West are nearly all on a gignotic scale, that known as the Upper Ganges Canal being 445 miles in length, with nearly 3,000 miles of subsidiary channels, from which agriculturalists draw their supplies direct.

\*\*M. Ediment Forest, in his Southeans of Son Fine mace 41 recommends the following fundamental actuables:

three inshes wide), tapedha and first is now relied tightly round the cone, communing from the bottom, the whole spaceting like a cone-shaped about. Helve forming this cone, a place of cood, in these life is half-drain tile, is placed close to the seven at the bottom, in order to expedite the free discharge of the lique.

"On the top of the come and around the serves are placed two semi-circular pieces of wood. The handle, having a large from rod on each side, now being placed on the serve, is worked by two man, bringing it down to the cone and the first of the control of the cone and the control of the control of

together, and allowed to clear. Gelatine or isinglass is used for white wines, while together, and allowed to clear. Gelatine or isinglass is used for white wines, while used for red wines.

"Sherry is naturally a dry wine, but to meet the perverted taste of some—unfortunately the majority of consumers—it is sweetened, and for gold and brown wines, coloured. To give sweetness, a liqueur made from the Pedro Ximenez grape, by drying the bunches until they are almost raisins, is used, after ageing, for the better wines.

"For colouring, 'must,' boiled to the consistency of molasses, afterwards diluted with young wine and kept for some time, is used.

"In shipping, the greatest care is exercised to see that wines go perfectly bright, and in clean well-seasoned casks. Samples of each kind are taken and carefully put away for reference in case of need.

"Clarets and other Red Wines.—The system adopted both in France and Spain for making and maturing

clarets and other red wines is as follows :-

"On the best organized estates the grapes are first of all removed from the vineyard direct to the wine-making house. This place is generally two storeys high, and built of brick or stone. The tubs containing the grapes are lifted by

<sup>\*</sup>September answers to March, in Victoria; and February, to August.

<sup>†</sup> To commence this system in Victoria it would require an expert's judgment in adopting the soleras; it might be found necessary to produce the soleras from Spain or France.

means of a crane up to the first floor, and thrown into a travelling-carriage similar in form to a railway truck. In this the grapes are removed from the stalks, either by hand, as described previously, or else by means of a machine made for

means of a crane up to the first floor, and thrown into a traveiling-carriage similar in form to a raiway truck. In circ the grapes are removed from the stalks, either by hand, as described previously, or else by means of a machine made for the purpose.

"In some of the vineyards objection was taken to the use of the machine for separating the grapes from the stalks. The objectors stated that it broke off the grape from the stalk, whether ripe or unripe. In continuing to adopt the old plan, namely, employing rakes, they did not disunite the unripe from the stem so readily. Too many unripe grapes in wine-making should be carefully avoided.

"The machine, worked by three men, took scarcely twenty minutes to pass 1½ tons of grapes.

"When the carriage is full of uncrushed grapes it is taken to the fermenting vat, and the fruit shovelled into it, until the vat is filled within eight inches of the top. (The vats are those usually employed in the Victorian wine cellars for storing wines. They rest on brick supports, three feet high, on ground floor, and pass through the first floor about twelve inches.) The cover of the vat is at once fastened on, and the top of it covered with a layer of plaster of paris two inches thick; a small hole one inch in diameter is left open in the centre of the cover, and from this rises a syphon-shaped pipe, the end of it being placed into a bucket, three parts full of water, on the top of the vat. Fermentation speedily commences, and the carbonic acid gas thereby generated being greatly confined presses upon the grapes, crushing them up completely, the pipe forming a vent, the gas passes into the water, bubbling it up like water in a boiling pot. This system of fermentation ceases at various times; it is always known by the water ceasing to bubble. With grapes containing much sugar the action will be rapid, and will cease in eight or ten days from the commencement; but when the action is moderate, it will last fourteen to sixteen days; if slow, then about twenty-one days. The amount of

"The debries of akins, seeds, &c., in the vat floating on the surface of the wine presses it down to the outflow. This substance is generally very firm, requiring men to remove it from the vat by means of shovels, care being taken to the down first a lighted candle to ensure the men's safety. This ends the first process of claret wine-making now in general me in the Medoc.

In the Valorian of the Medoc.

In the Medoc.

In the Medoc.

In the West of the Medoc.

In the

IIII manulusion. I desire to express the equivies that if our wines are to be drought into favourable competition with those of France and Spain, both the preduction and the matering must be followed on the lines set forth in this report.

"I have the honour to remain,

"Your obedient servant,

During the visit above described, Mr. Bosisto obtained a number of samples of soil from various vineyards in France and Spain. These samples were brought to Melbourne for the purpose of analysis, and at the instigation of the Victorian Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition a comparison will be made between the soils of the wine-producing districts of this colony and those of the districts visited by Mr. Bosisto in the countries mentioned. The samples of soil referred to were forwarded to the Agricultural Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture on 29th April, and the following are the official analyses supplied by the Secretary for Agriculture :-

#### SPANISH.

"Albariza," No. 1, wh Moisture					5.591	"Albariza," No. 2, producing light white wines.  Moisture	6.594
Carbonic acid			***	***	19.806		19.092
Nitrogen			***		.006	Nitrogen	.108
Soluble silica					187	Soluble silica	.255
Alumina and oxide of					6.189	Almerica and suide of ince	7.931
Lima	-		****		21.812	Time	18.984
Mamoria		***	***	***	-427	M. S.	446
Detroit		***	***	***	545	Detail	-597
0-1-		***	***	***	223	0-3-	.130
0-311113-		***	***	***	168	Dhambaria said (D.O.)	115
Phosphoric acid (P. O.		***	***	***	088	8-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	'069
Sulphuric acid (S O <sub>3</sub> )		***	***	***	107	Chlimber	.003
0.115 - 4 1 1		***	***	***			-
Sincates and sand		***		***	44.803	Insoluble silicates and sand	45.547
					99.952		99.871
"Arenas," sandy soi	l, prod	ucing l	ight-bodie	d red	wines.	"Burros," red sandy, producing medium qualities	s of
Moisture	-				.308	clarets,	
Carlanda and A					.722	Moisture	1.104
N'i barrer		***	***	***	.004	Water of combination and carbonic acid	1.118
0.1.11 -111-		***	***	***	026	Soluble silica	•160
Alumina and oxide of		***	***		944	Alamaia and and a of two	2.196
Time	-	***		***	.509	Time	049
		***	***	***			.098
73 / 7		***	***	***	.074	Detroit	*053
0-1-	.,	***	***	***	.022	Potash	
		***	***	***	.019	Soda	-072
Phosphoric acid (P. O		***	***	***	.022	Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	*084
Sulphuric acid (S O, )		***	***	***	.022	Sulphuric acid (S O <sub>3</sub> )	-02]
Chlorine		***	***	***	.002	Chlorine	.000
Insoluble silicates and	d sand	***	***	***	97.426	Sand	95.103
					100.100	1	00.064
					FRE	NCH.	
"Medoc," ordinar	y clare	et soil.	first quali	ity clar	200	"Palus," marshy claret soil, second quality clare	ets.
No. Continue					1.924	Moisture	6.929
Carbonic acid, humus		vator o	f combin	ation	15.372		17:300
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM	ALC: NO.				10 3/2	Nikanana	.079
Calabia attan	**	***	***	***	.080	Calubla cilian	.120
		***	****	***		All and a series of the series	7.700
Alumina and oxide of	iron	***	***	***	4.082		
Lime		***		***	15.821	Lime	17.034

Insoluble silicates and sand

Potash ... Soda ... Phosphoric acid

Sulphuric acid

A. N. PEARSON, Agricultural Chemist.

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...

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:310 ·059

·059

49.259 100.000

#### APPENDIX.

1-270 ·639 ·180

.061

136

60.046

99.990

Magnesia Potash Soda

Sodie chloride

Phosphoric acid ... Sulphuric acid ... Insoluble silicates and sand

...

...

#### VINE DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.—REPORT FROM MR. BOSISTO.

The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. J. L. Dow) received by mail the following report from Mr. J. Bosisto, M.L.A., on a recent tour through France and Spain, where he had been inquiring into the diseases of the vine and the remedies employed in eradicating them:—

"Victoria Court, Exhibition Buildings, South Kensington, 7th October 1886.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that during my late visit through Spain and France, for the purpose of studying the general treatment of wines from the must, as practised in those countries, I had the opportunity of further observing the diseases of the vine, the remedies employed, and the general condition of vine culture.

"The subject being one of importance to your department, and also to the Phylloxera Board, and knowing the interest you take personally in all matters pertaining to agriculture, I have deemed it necessary to place before you the result of my observations without delay.

"The three chief maladies affecting the vine at the present moment in the countries named are:—Mildew, oldium, and phylloxera.

and phylloxera.

"Mildew attacks and destroys the leaves; o'dium, the grape, by enclosing it in a tight web, and so preventing its expansion. Phylloxera, as is well known in Victoria, destroys the roots.

"Having now dwelt more particularly on the production of wine in France, it may be of interest to give the two following tables, which speak for themselves, in showing the quantity of wine imported into Great Britain for home consumption since 1860:—

#### TABLE II.

An Account showing the Quantity of Wine entered for Home Consumption from France, Spain, Portugal, and Australia, in each year from 1860 to 1870, both inclusive.

Van		Quantities of Wine entered for Home Consumption from—								
Years.		· France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Australia.					
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.					
1860	***	1,125,916	2,975,906	1,776,172	997					
1861	***	2,229,028	4,031,796	2,702,707	8,613					
1862	***	1,901,200	3,955,424	2,350,437	5,440					
1863	***	1,940,193	4,587,180	2,662,611	7,480					
1001		2,305,756	4,975,646	2,831,163	8,557					
NOOK	***	2,611,771	5,192,042	2,889,458	27,223					
1000	***	3,366,073	5,512,125	3,008,784	22,624					
NOOP .	***	3,595,598	5,862,339	2,857,297	18,830					
1000	414									
1868	200	4,502,162	6,182,904	2,853,612	18,622					
1869	in	4,058,674	6,300,973	2,820,976	11,975					
1870	***	4,157,610	6,262,369	2,940,229	29,018					

Nors.—Since the year 1870, the only countries of origin that have been registered on the entry of the wine for home consumption are France, Spain, and Portugal.

TABLE III.

An Account of the Quantity of Wine entered for Home Consumption from France, Spain, and Portugal, and the Quantity Imported from Australia, in each year from 1871 to 1888, both inclusive.

	Years.		Quantity of Win	Quantity of Wine entered for Home Consumption from-						
			France,	Spain.	Portugal.	Australia.				
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.				
1871	199	***	4,467,068	6,558,883	3,195,423	31,197				
1872	***	160	4,773,963	6,925,733	3,298,015	25,084				
1873	***	242	5,714,436	7,091,514	3,474,369	37,142				
1874	144	560	5,078,822	6,886,963	3,626,511	40,073				
1875	764	***	5,039,115	6,776,682	3,887,290	25,243				
1876	***	344	6,755,419	6,461,340	3,725,396	49,451				
1877	***	***	6,415,767	6,047,333	3,549,927	19,936				
1878	***	444	5,852,871	5,557,041	3,248,027	22,872				
1879	164	444	5,620,054	5,022,776	2,831,498	17,089				
1880	100	***	6,650,582	4,799,031	2,816,903	24,152				
1881	100	255	6,584,355	4,663,510	2,785,981	21,287				
1882	200	w	5,690,944	4,481,316	2,692,509	24,278				
1883	200	***	5,658,308	4,315,537	2,839,423	69,054				
1884	1000	700	5,610,828	4,099,176	2,860,952	32,746				
1885	1000	757	5,603,721	3,921,608	2,906,367	- 60,667				
1886*		***	5,216,675	3,611,348	2,883,237	348,404				

\*Red, 3.76L396; white, 1.455,280. Total in ISS6-3,611,348 2,883,237 1,390,839

18,252,500

Total

"At the end of the table I have purposely repeated the figures before given of the quantities of wine furnished to us by different countries, to fix upon your attention what a comparatively small quantity is obtained from "Other countries," and of this small quantity hew very little is received from Australia, or from our other dependencies. However, Rome was not boilt in a day, and the quantity and quality of French wine have been produced only by the labour of centuries, and it will be my endeavour to being before you the facts connected with the planting and developing of 'John Bull's vineyard,' as it has been agity tormed, and then you will, I think, agree with me that the presents of the second of viticulture, in Australia ospecially, are most hopeful; and if prosecuted with the same energy and determination as is now shown by those ongaged in this interesting branch of agriculture, there is no doubt that the quantity of wine received from our dependencies will be greatly increased, and its quality duly appreciated as it becomes more wisley known, and this, too, in a very brid period of time.

"The introduction of the Vine into Australia is of comparatively modern date, and the credit for this introduction is generally given to Mr. J. MacArthur, and the date 1820. It would appear from the records of this Society, that in 1822 a generally given to Mr. J. MacArthur, and the date 1820. It would appear from the records of this Society, that in 1822 a generally given to Mr. Shakharda was engaged in viticulture in 1816. After diligent search, I can find no trace of Mr. Blackanda name in the wine hidding reply of the Australian colonies. MacArthur is credited with planting the first Australian vineyard, and his knowledge of vines and their culture was obtained in a somewhat remarkable manner. Owing to a quarrer with the developing the colony of New South Wales, was placed at school at Vevey, in Switzerland. During his early there amongs the Swiss vineyards, he not only became possessed of a fair amount of knowled

birth, the New Holland of those days. A relative of one of these friends subsequently married, and four years afterwards her husband was appointed to an official position at Port Phillip. About the year 1840, a dozen or so of practical viticulturists had departed from Switzerland to settle in Australia, and on their arrival they settled down to grow vines, and produce wine on the same principles as prevailed in their native country. In other parts of Australia efforts had been made to cultivate the vine as a branch of industry, but unfortunately for the success of the new venture, the cultivators possessed no special knowledge of the soil required for grape growing, and no experience of what was necessary to manufacture wines which would keep and be appreciated by the wine-drinkers of that day. The ordinary beverage of the colonists was beer rather than wine, and, therefore, the viticulturists had to successfully compete with the wine of foreign manufacture, which experience had proved would command a sale. The first venture was a comparative failure, and consequently an enlightened traveller, named Busby, visited Europe in 1831, and after making himself acquainted with the species of vines cultivated for producing the wines of commerce, the mode of manipulating the grapes when fit for the press, and other matters connected with the successful production of the fashionable wines of that day, he returned home with specimens of the vines he had seen in cultivation, and did what he could to put vine culture on a more satisfactory basis. Without going over all the details of the wine industry from 1831 to a more recent date, it is necessary to note that the progress made was, for a number of years, very satisfactory, and that so long as the demand and supply went hand-in-hand, the growers were able to extend their vineyards, and make a little money on their ventures. But, as it very frequently happens in trade, a desire was fostered and encouraged by men prominent position in the colonis to extend viticulture, and year 1854:-

in quantity, the demand for strong wines had fallen off. This error of judgment on the part of the wine-growers was a paradonable one, because the change of fashion in favour of light wines had been very sudden, and not completed even by those considered most competent to form an opinion. Mr. Scott, Her Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux, said, in the year 1854-year 185

Amount of Duty per gallon levied on various Wines, shown every tenth year from 1790 to 1860.

Year. Port		Portugal.	Spain.	Madeira.	Teneriffe.	Sicilian.	Cape.	French.	Rhenish
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.
1790	***	3 12	3 12	3 14	3 13	3 13	***	4 10	5 21
1800	***	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	8 3	***	10 64	9 03
1810		9 1	9 1	9 21	9 1	9 1	***	13 9	11 3
820	***	9 1	9 1	9 25	9 1	9 1	3 0	13 9	11 3
830	***	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	2 5	7 3	4 10
840	177	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	2 11	5 9	5 9
850	***	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	2 11	5 9	5 9
1860		3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	3 0	3 0

In 1861, the duty upon all kinds of wines was altered to

In April,

ne day upo	n an ringe	OI WILLOW W	COLD LAI	corcu	20.				
							S.	d.	
Containing	g less proof	f spirit than		legree	8	***	1		er gallon.
33	99	11	26	99	1999		1	9	"
17	33	>>	40	93	100	100	2	5	33
33	99	**	45	33	***	200	2	11	.55
1862, it was	altered to	:							
Containing	g less proof	f spirit than	26	,,	***	***	1	0	23
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. 22.	**	42	22	***		2	6	79
And addit	ional for e	very degree	over	42	***	***	0	3	35
In bottles	containing	less than 4	2 de	grees	***	***	2	6	**

In May, 1866, the duty on wine in bottles was made the same as on wine in casks.

In May, 1866, the duty on wine in bottles was made the same as on wine in casks.

"This table shows the source of our wine supply from the year 1790 to 1850, and when read with Tables II. and III. will give the return of wine cleared for consumption from 1790 to the end of last year. It is interesting to note how fashion appears to have changed during this period, and many wine drinkers will scarcely believe that in a period within the last 50 years, considerably less wine was annually imported from France than from our colonial vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope. Nevertheless such is the fact, and this fact is so far encouraging as to show that there is a distinct connexion between value and popular taste, and if this connexion be carefully studied by colonial viticulturists, they will be encouraged, by an increased sale of their wines, to give such quality and value as will be appreciated by the wine consumers of this country. The public en masse are very good judges of quality, and, from an intimate knowledge of this good judgment of the multitude, I am confident that quality will always be appreciated, and, whatever may be the origin of supply, the best value will generally command the market. The table I have prepared will illustrate my meaning very well. If we carefully compare the imports from different countries with the ratio of duty imposed, it will be seen that, as long as our colonial wines from the Cape were favoured wish being charged a lower rate of duty than wines from their countries, o long the consumption of Cape wines was very considerable; but, as soon as the duties became more equalized, the consumption of colonial wines gradually diminished, as the difference in value of these wines was not so great as the difference shahn and been made in the rates of duty. Thus from 1820 the duty charged on French wines was from time to time teduced, and the consumption in consequence materially increased. In 1860 the wine duties were made practically the rame; and in 1802 the further change was effecte

							He	ctolitres.	
Hungary, 1861-72	111	****	***	***	1.000	***	100	24 per	hectare.
Germany, n	***	***	***			1499		24	"
Austria, 1874-80	***	***	232	149		***		181	"
Switzerland ,,	361	***	***	***	***	444		42	91
France, 1873-83		***	444	***	***	***	***	181	>>
Italy and Spain, 1873	-83	444	144	111	444	444	***	17 & 1	72 ***
Cape Colony coast dis	tricts	1995	***	444		***	***	861	**
ii inland	**			***	***			173	

But, however productive the soil may be, or however good the grape, both are alike without value if the wine made is deteriorated or spoiled in manufacture. That this has lately been the case is admitted by the wine growers themselves. The unsound grapes have not been removed before the grapes were pressed, the men engaged in the cellars have not been cleanly, and in the cellars themselves different hurtful ferments have been allowed to find a home. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that unsound ill flavoured wines have been produced, and, as a consequence, there has been little demand for them at home or abroad, the quantity exported having fallen from 195,051 gallons in 1865 to 92,065 gallons in 1885. The Cape Government have become alive to the defects in the wine industry, and are well aware of the causes which have contributed to its decay. With praiseworthy determination to improve it, they have purchased the famous Constantial vineyard, and have made it into a school for the study of practical viticulture, under the direction of Baron C. von Babo with two competent assistants. Under his supervision the special characteristics of each description of grape grown are attended and notad, the most scrupulous attention is devoted to the gathering, pressing, and fermentation of the grape, the balance arrangements are scientifically conducted, and thus, by care and attention, it is expected that a successful future to be accomplished in a difficult one, but it is not hopoless, and in the near future we may perhaps see the Cape wines with a store for fourth African wines. Owing to prejudice against any new methods or novelties, as they are termed, the last to be accomplished in a difficult one, but it is not hopoless, and in the near future we may perhaps see the Cape wines with a store to the same position they occupied before the equalization of the wine duties.

In the present condition of the French brandy market, there should be a growing demand for South African during the angular protection of p

"Canada has of late years embarked in grape growing and wine production. Although the climate is severe, and the physical difficulties to be overcome are great, yet, in the province of Ontario, large quantities of grapes are now grown, and fairly good wine is made from them. At the present time this wine is locally consumed, but certain kinds which were exhibited last year were pleasant and drinkable, and possessed qualities of a distinctive and characteristic kind. At a future time Canada may become a wine exporting colony, but at present she confines herself to raising grapes and making wine for her own use only.

"The subject of our colonial wine production and power of supply is one that cannot be fully treated in one paper, but sufficient has been said, I trust, to interest you in the development of this industry. Our colonial wine growers, who are in touch with the wine growers of Europe, have shown what progress they can make in a business which, up to the present time, has been beset with difficulties, and our French neighbours have certified in a remarkable manner that a great deal of the wine produced in Australia has quality and character to recommend it. Efforts must be made to supply wines shipped under certain names of the same quality, so that orders can be repeated, and in this connexion it is well to remember that it is not the Chateau wines which bring prosperity, but the ordinary wines of good quality which are consumed in large quantities, because they are good and cheap.

"The present condition of the French wine trade affords great opportunities for developing and consolidating the supply of wine from our Colonies, and I would recommend the growers and shippers to take a lesson from the Bordeaux claret shippers, and work on those lines which have been attended with such success in the past. No lessons are so good as those which come from experience, and the learning which may be thus imparted to us by the experience of others is always great and valuable, and the proper management and mani

### After the reading of the paper, the following discussion took place :-

"The Chairman said he trusted, in spite of the well-intentioned efforts of those gentlemen who subsisted on cold water, that England would long continue to be a nation of wine consumers on a liberal scale, for he was quite certain that the moderate consumption of alcohol, for the great majority of the human race, in such a climate as this, was fraught with many advantages, and kept one in the best possible working condition. Looking at the precise state of this great question—great, not only as regarded our personal requirements, but also as an actual, and still more as a prospective, bond of union between the mother country and those great countries beyond the sea, which we were proud to own as common subjects of the Queen—the question of the wine supply was one of vast importance. If we compared the colonial supply now with what it used to be, especially with the 997 gallons which came from Australia in the first year, there was great ground for congratulation. He knew a cloth manufacturer who once bought, for consumption in his own mill, the whole of the first Australian shipment of wool. That had now become one of the most gigantic industries of the world. It would have been quite possible for one wine merchant to have bought all those 997 gallons, and they might equally look forward to a proportionate increase in the wine produced by the colonies. His earliest recollection of Cape wine dated from Tom Hood's Comic Annual for 1833. In those days, whatever might be the actual importation, he doubted whether much of it was sold under that name. Tom Hood described a widow lady, who kept an hotel at some place on the top of a hill, where the visitors would be supposed to have a good appetite after their walk, and who had 'an ordinary, where she gave no ordinary dinner.' After enumerating her fine vintages, the poet added:—

Besides all these, she kept in store, Cape for the meaner sort— Who did not mind the stomach-ache, And could not pay for port.

All that had now been changed, the first step being that they no longer spoke of Cape, but of South African wine. Some 20 years ago, a great effort was made to introduce South African wine to the English market, on account of the quantity of phosphorus it was said to contain, and an enterprising wine merchant, in those days, used to head his advertisements 'Phosphorus is life;' but, through the researches of some meddlesome chemist, it transpired that this phosphorus was not quite of the right sort, but was, in some way, connected with what had been delicately alluded to as the uncleanly habits of the people concerned. There were now, however, some admirable wines from the Cape; he had tasted one called 'Drakenstein,' of very fine quality—a clean, good, sound, wholesome wine, and a country which yielded that must be capable of yielding much more of the same sort. He hoped, in the course of the discussion, they would have some information as to the cost of carriage and freight, for, after all, the question was one of cost. Australia must give them a wine capable of competing not only in quality but in price with that of other countries, before a good market for her produce could be obtained.

capable of yielding much more of the same sort. He hoped, in the course of the discussion, they would have some information as to the cost of carriage and freight, for, after all, the question was one of cost. Australia must give them a wine capable of competing not only in quality but in price with that of other countries, before a good market for her produce could be obtained.

"Mr. B. P. Burgoyne desired to thank Mr. Bannister for his paper. He had brought to the subject not only his experience as an expert but that gained in the management of the Civil Service Stores, where he had discovered what suited the taste of the British public, and it was evident, from what he had said, that they were taking kindly to Australian wines. With regard to freight, they paid, by the Orient line, 22s. 6d. per hogshead; and by a German line, trans-shipped at Bremen, 17s. 6d.; but he could not recommend wines being sent by the latter route, as so much leakage occurred by the damage to casks in the trans-shipment.

"Mr. Johann M. Prillevitz (South African Wine Company) said he should like to say a few words on behalf of the wines from South Africa. These wines were made solely from grape juice, without any didition whatever, grapes of the finest quality being bought there for 1s. 6d. per bushel. The question would naturally arise how it was that, even after the change in the duty, these wines were not more popular in England, and there were several reasons for this. In the first place the growers were perhaps hardly so energetic as those of Australia, nor had they amongst them at present such akilled persons from Germany and Switzerland as seemed to be the case in Australia.

To former days they had, but not lately. Again, they had not much capital, and like most other people, being anxious to get rich quickly and with little trouble, were more disposed to invest what little money they had in gold mining shares han in the wine industry. Some two months ago an attempt was made to float a wine export company at the Cape, but it

observe the same loom and spindle, the same mill for grinding corn, the same implements for agriculture, the same kind o tools for gold and silver work and wood-carving, for pottery and glassware, for silk and embroidery, and even for straw plaiting, which historians tell us were used centuries ago. The art of the lapidist was displayed in cutting and polishing jasper, agate, cornelian, and diamond, surrounded with ancient-shaped tools; but no one could turn from those labourers without admiring their skill, patience, and industry, and readily granting that even in the use of implements and methods of work there were many serviceable lessons to be obtained, alike both by the manufacturers and artisans of the present day.

Jasper, agate, cornelan, and channed, surrounded with ancient-snaped cools; but no not clear time to make score, without admiring their skill, patience, and industry, and readily granting that even in the use of implements and methods of work there were many serviceable lessons to be obtained, alike both by the manufacturers and artisans of the presented, with the courts and the people belonging to modern times, such as Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Australias, and New Zealand the change in character, style, and pattern was at once apparent, and indicated the outline to be of Western origin, the population of these countries, as is well known, being chiefly British, and others of European extraction.

"Canada stood pre-ominently to the front, both in British and in American design; in every department of industry her exhibits were vast and varied. Machinery and agricultural implements were shown in motion, moving with steady her exhibits were vast and varied. Machinery and agricultural implements were shown in motion, moving with steady be industrious, intelligent, and thoroughly British in character. Canada attracted my attention very much, as she seemed to me to pourtray what Australia will be under further wise and careful legislation. Twenty years ago England's possessions in North America entered upon a corporate existence, under the name of the "Dominion of Canada," this including Nova Scotia, New Brumswick, the provinces of Manitoba and Columbia, including also the numerous large islands fringing the coast, and Frince Edwarts Island. Many of the Canadians they visited the exhibition, and with whom I had frequent development and prosperity. In the Canadian Handbook we read the following:—"The men who cut the first trees, and development and prosperity. In the Canadian, Handbook we read the following:—"Dhe men who cut the first trees, and development and prosperity. In the Canadian, Handbook we read the following:—"Dhe men who cut the first trees, and development and prosperity. In the canadian

#### THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

"1. Design.—The designing of original pieces of furniture in various styles. The production of working drawings, with full and complete details. The preparation of complete drawings from given sketches.

"2. Styles and Ornament, historically considered. General course of lectures by the head master.

"3. The Technology of Woods.—Course of lectures on the structure and strength of woods. Treatment of different kinds of woods as regards warping, shrinking, &c.

"4. Estimating.—Principles of taking out, drawing up of lists, taking particulars.

"5. Modelling in Clay.—(Figure) from casts and from life, for wood carvers and designers. Design in relief of figure subjects, floral ornament.

"5. Modelling in Clay.—(Figure) from casts and from life, for wood carvers and discussion figure subjects, floral ornament.

"6. Technical Painting.—For panel painters, decorators, &c. Woodstaining with permanent dyes.

"7. Wood Carving.—Carvings of panels, capitals, floral ornament and figures from best examples of British and Foreign Art, and from original clay models in high and low relief.

"8. Inlaying.—With woods, metals, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, &c.

"Fees for single courses vary from 7s. to 17s. the session. Fee for the session for the complete course of study in cabinet making, 30s., including the use of materials and tools. Separate fees may be paid for entering any one or more of the above classes for cabinet makers, but the students are strongly recommended to attend the complete course of instruction as indicated for each year.—Apprentices admitted at half the ordinary fees.

"Other courses of instruction as complete are given in mechanical engineering:—

Machine construction and drawing,

Machine construction and drawing,

Building construction,

"Applied Mechanics,

Gasfitters and Whitesmiths.

Building construction, Architecture,

Architecture,

"Lessons with this technic work, deal with solders and fluxes, soldering and tinning, gas meters and gas governors.

"Even those connected with the trade of bell-hanging go through a complete course of instruction, more particularly the teaching of everything belonging to electric bells, batteries, and electricity. To each of these schools there is attached a museum; they contain plaster casts of Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman statuary. Architectural sculpture, photographs of prehistoric Egypt, Moorish and other decorative art, antiquities, engravings and other collections, full of information. I have particularised this subject at some length, owing, as I think, to the need of having complete Industrial or Practical Technical Schools established in the leading cities of Victoria. I am aware that we have several institutions, and Schools of Design, partly technic—they have done good work, and are still doing so. The model quartz crushing battery of 40 head of stampers, exhibited by the Band of Hope and Albion Consols Company, Ballarat, and which was almost daily in motion in the Victorian Court, was made by workmen and apprentices during their leisure hours. The technic training these young men obtained, I prognosticate, will enable them to become good machinists and engineers, and never will they regret in after life the time so spent. The art of carving, now taken up in English technic schools, chiefly by young women, and also modelling in clay, is adding another hive of industry, well adapted for delicate fingers to be employed upon. One general system of technical training is laid down and followed in all the schools now affiliated in Great Britain with the South Kensington Technical Institution. Our own Schools of Design are now also attached to that establishment. One set of examination papers, issued from South Kensington, are forwarded half-yearly the directors of each of the colleges. Each student, therefore, is brought up to the highest standard obtainable,

matter whether the training be in Australia or London. This subject affects ourselves, both for the present and all future time. The Victorian manufacturers naturally anticipate the time when they will seek to go further outside the Australian markets with their industrial productions—even to India, Burmah, China, Japan, and the islands of the South. In these countries they will be brought in close competition with Great Britain, America, and the manufacturing countries of Europe; then they will realize to the utmost the value of practical instruction as taught in the Technical Institutions of Great Britain. I hope this Chamber will aid in doing its part.

"PRODUCTS BESIDE WHRATSHOULD BE OBTAINED.—The many vegetable products from the colonies and India, scattered as they were throughout the several courts, suggested many thoughts, the chief one being that of possessing the knowledge to sort out from the multitude those capable of production in Victoria, but even with limited knowledge it was sufficient to be assured that this colony has been advised over and over again of the many valuable additions which could be added to the products of our soil; had nothing more been done than the publication of Baron von Mueller's work on 'Select Plants readily eligible for Industrial Culture or Naturalisation in Victoria,' which is a monument of profound study and learning, it could not be said that we were ignorant of plants or products of other countries, capable of utilisation in this colony. Myself and other writers have been equally urgent in demanding from the Government more attention to our natural products; but, so far, without results. Another 'spurt' through the labours of the Vegetable Products Commission is now being made, but I confess that for practical results I very much fear that it will be a repetition of the Wattle Bark Board and the Tariff Commissioners' reports. The economic products of India numbered many thousands, and those colonies of 'cooler climes' had trophies weighted down with hardier genera

was the Colonial and Indian, brought together gentlemen full of information who exchanged in the exhibition ideas and information of great value one to another, bearing upon topics beneficial to the several colonies. It would not be a series of the following the series of the several colonies. It would not be a series of the several colonies. It would not be a series of the several colonies and in the past trevelve months the experienceal growers, both in America and elsewhere, have expressed the opinion that, if allowed to grow fit, the English farmers would find tobacco much more profitable than either wheat or other grain. I saw some very fine samples last year, grown by Messes. Sutton and Sons, of Reading. The cold weather of England may check the field cultivation. Tobacco attains perfection in most warm temperate countries, or in tropical regions which possess a temperate winter, Light sandy soils produce, when well manured, and drained, both India and spain grow the leaf; some proceed to manufacture, but generally, marketable article. The peasantry throughout India and spain grow the leaf; some proceed to manufacture, but generally, sustained pressure, produce tobaccos of different names known well to smokers. We had in the Victorian Court two exhibitors—one tobacco and leaf, the other cigars. These two exhibits were submitted to the London Committee experts; they reported the following:—They were quite up to the British standard, and were a highly creditable exhibit. The manufacture of cigars shows great progress. They were well and carefully made, due attention being paid to the selection of the leaf. They further report:—It is admitted that they cannot compete with the Havana and Manilla edigars, and the low duty upon unmanufactured tobacco, as compared with manufactured, allows the British manufactured. They go not say:—It is the chemistrate and provided the compared with the surface of the contract of the

which is one of the species that produces the wild alle of Bengal, known as Tuser silk. For three months I had the opportunity of studying this kind of allivorm, having kept led fernicole in one of my room, on which the worm were could easily be reared in Victoria. In the report of the Victoria, court, at the Calcuta Exhibition, 1883–84, I wrote as a laught on this subject, and membral of the country of the victoria court, at the Calcuta Exhibition, 1883–84, I wrote as a laught on this subject, and membral for the country of the country of the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country of

Victorian fruit has gained popularity among the numerous visitors to the exhibition." The future expertation of fruit, to be profitable, must receive coryful Amaling, even from the placking off the tree to the packing. On its arrival in London, it the consiguer forwarding full information, which should arrive about a fortuight before the shipment, enabling the agent to California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the European markets. In a special report on fruits childred by the Red California, which hitherto have monopolised the markets. In the special report on the red California of the California of th

## APPOINTMENT OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

In anticipation of the expected visit to England, during the continuance of the Exhibition, of many distinguished Colonial and Indian gentlemen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Executive President of the Royal Commission, was pleased to appoint a Reception Committee for the special purpose of ensuring to such visitors a cordial welcome to the country, and, with this object, caused the following letter to be issued:-

> "Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., "16th February, 1886.

" DEAR SIR,

"The Prince of Wales is anxious to form a 'Reception' Committee in connexion with the approaching Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and I am desired to acquaint you that it will afford His Royal Highness very great satisfaction if you will have the goodness to lend him your assistance in carrying out the object which he has in view, by consenting to allow your name to appear as a member of this committee.

"I beg to enclose you herewith a memorandum containing a list of your proposed colleagues, and setting forth the purpose of the committee.

> "Believe me, "Yours truly, "FRANCIS KNOLLYS. (Signed)

" To \_\_\_\_\_

#### COMMITTEE.

The committee consisted of the following members of the Royal Commission:-

\*The Duke of Abercorn, C.B., Chairman.

\*The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., \ Vice-Chairmen. The Earl Cadogan,

Colonial Sub-Committee.

\*The Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

\*Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G.

\*Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P.

General Sir Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.

Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G.

\*Sir John Coode.

\*Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.

Samuel Morley, Esq.

Indian Sub-Committee.

\*Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Chairman.

Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.

Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.

\*Major-General Sir Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Brownlow, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I.

\*Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D.

\*Mr. Arthur Hodgson, C.M.G., was appointed General Secretary, \*Lieut.-General Henry K. Burne, C.B., and \*Mr. H. Trueman Wood, M.A. (Secretary of the Society of Arts), Secretaries. Mr. Wood was also appointed Treasurer.

<sup>\*</sup> Members of the Sub-Committee appointed March 31st.

In order to defray such expenses as might be required, the committee was authorized to receive subscriptions from those who would be willing to take a part in a movement of such a national character.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the General Committee took place on March 31st, 1886, when a sub-committee was appointed to report under the following heads, and to organize the details for carrying out the objects in view:—

- 1. The class of visitors to be invited.
- 2. The arrangements for visits to provincial cities and towns.
- 3. Arrangements for short excursions from London.
- 4. Visits to country seats.
- 5. Entertainments in London.
- 6. Formation of a Reception Fund.

On April 12th, the report dealing with the above questions was brought up and unanimously adopted, since which there have been twelve meetings of the General Committee, and 29 meetings of the Special Sub-Committee, to consider the various difficult and delicate questions which came before them.

The High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents-General for New South Wales, South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland (the Agents-General for Victoria and the Cape of Good Hope were unavoidably absent) having kindly drawn up a memorandum indicating the classes of persons who might be properly included in the operations of the Reception Committee, the following classification was agreed to:—

- In the case of autonomous colonies, having representatives in London, members of their Executive Commissions, and those connected with them to the number of nine; and other colonies to the number of three, not including the Commissioners who may be among the Royal Commission.
- 2. Governors, Ministers, and ex-Ministers.
- 3. Members of the Legislatures.

In the case of Canada, the two preceding paragraphs to apply to the Provincial as well as the Dominion Parliaments.

- 4. Mayors of cities.
- 5. Heads of Government departments.
- 6. Secretaries to the High Commissioner and Agents-General.
- 7. Judges of the Higher Courts of Justice.
- 8. Widows of ex-Governors and Administrators of Governments.
- 9. Officers in the Colonial Forces, who have held command down to, and including the rank of, Lieut.-Colonel.
- 10. Presidents of Railway Companies.
- 11. Principals of Universities.
- 12. Prelates and heads of religious denominations.
- 13. The names of any persons not coming strictly within the above classification will be specially considered by the committee.
- 14. The wives and daughters of visitors to be considered as being included in the foregoing recommendations.

The above formed the basis of all the lists of invitations, both for the Colonies and India.

Although no public appeal for funds was made by the committee, donations to the amount of £1,948 were received from different parts of the United Kingdom. As many of the mayors and corporations and others who entertained our visitors most generously took upon themselves the payment of local expenses, and in some cases defrayed all charges during their stay, the amount subscribed was in excess of the requirements, and a surplus remained.

On July 5th, 1886, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to receive at Windsor Castle, and entertain at luncheon, numerous representatives of the Colonies and India, to whom invitations had been sent by Her Majesty's command through the Lord Steward, and from the opening day of the Exhibition up to the present time Her Majesty has been pleased upon all occasions to give her cordial support to the work of the committee.

On May 29th, a dinner was given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House to a number of Colonial and Indian representatives, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday.

On July 10th, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were pleased to receive a large number of Colonial and Indian visitors at an afternoon garden party at Marlborough House, to have the honour of meeting Her Majesty the Queen.

On June 4th, the visitors were entertained at Kensington Palace by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, K.T.

Colonial and Indian visitors were also entertained by-

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Dr. Benson and Mrs. Benson. Garden parties at Lambeth Palace, Lambeth.

The Duke of Bedford, K.G. Visit to the Experimental Farm at Woburn, under the management of the Royal Agricultural Society, and luncheon at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. Garden party at Syon House, Isleworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Receptions at Grosvenor House, London, and Eaton Hall, near Chester.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Reception at Stafford House, London; also admission to see the pictures at Stafford House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury. Luncheon and garden party at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

The Marquis of Bristol. Visit to Bury St. Edmunds and Ickworth, Suffolk, and luncheon.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery. Receptions at the Foreign Office, London, one of which was to celebrate Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday, when Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were present; and reception at Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Visit to Mount Edgcumbe, near Plymouth.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon. Garden party at Highelere Castle, near Newbury,

The Earl and Countess of Derby. Evening party, St. James's Square, London. The Earl and Countess Granville. Evening party, Carlton House Terrace, London.

The Earl Cadogan. Dinner, Chelsea House, London, to have the honour of meeting H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Dr. Temple, and Mrs. Temple. Garden party at Fulham Palace, near London.

The Lord Vernon. Visit to Sudbury, Derbyshire, on the occasion of the Conference of the British Dairy Farmers' Association.

The Lord and Lady Leigh. Visit to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, and entertainment.

The Lord Sackville. Visit to Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent, and entertainment.

The Baroness and Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts. Garden party at Holly Lodge, Highgate, near

The Duke of Argyll, K.T.; the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.; the Marquis of Hartington, M.P.; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Earl of Kimberley, K.G.; the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.; the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B.; the Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B.; the Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.; the Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., being the Secretaries of State for India, and the Governors-General, past and present. (The invitations were issued through the Executive Commissioner for India, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.B.) Conversazione at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to have the honour of meeting H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Sir Charles and Lady Nicholson. Luncheon and garden party at Totteridge, Hertford-

Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper. Evening party, London.

Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey (now Lord and Lady Brassey, of Bulkley). Evening parties, Park Lane, London; and three visits to Normanhurst, near Hastings, and luncheon.

The Right Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Smith. Garden party at Henley-on-Thames.

The Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. Dr. Bradley. Special visits to Westminster Abbey, London, and entertainment.

Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart. Evening party at the Grosvenor Gallery, London.

Mr. and Mrs. Colman. Visit to Carrow Works, Norwich, and entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter. Luncheon and garden party at Bearwood, Berkshire.

Mr. Ernest Trepplin. Luncheon at the Gate House, Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire.

Mr. Frederick Tooth. Luncheon at Sevenoaks, Kent.

Sir Saul and Lady Samuel. Ball at Kensington Town Hall, London.

Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G. Evening party at the Army and Navy Hotel, London.

Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G. Luncheon at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Sir Augustus and Lady Adderley. Evening party, London.

Sir William and Lady Sargeaunt. Dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper. Evening party and concert, London.

Sir James and Lady Marshall. Garden party, Roehampton, near London.

Lady Denison. Evening party, London.

Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G. Two dinners, London.

Canon and Lady Adeliza Norman. Reception at Belvoir Castle, by kind permission of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., near Grantham, and entertainment.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College, and Members of the Senate of the University of Oxford. Visit to the various objects of interest in the University and Colleges, and reception at Oxford.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. C. A. Swainson, D.D., Master of Christ's College, and Members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge. Visit to the various objects of interest in the University and Colleges, and reception at the Senate-house and the FitzWilliam Museum, Cambridge. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon His Highness Rájá Patal Singh, of Narsinhgarh (India), Sir William Clarke, Bart. (Victoria), His Excellency Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Hong Kong), Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G. (Canada), Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G. (South Australia), Mr. Edward Buck, LL.B. (India) (now Sir Edward Buck), and the honorary degree of Doctor in Science upon Sir Julius von Haast, K.C.M.G. (New Zealand).

Messrs. Hunter and English. Trial of the self-propelling floating crane "Leviathan" at Tilbury docks, near London, and luncheon.

Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Jeffries. Visit to the machinery and agricultural implements works at Ipswich, and entertainment.

Messrs. Hornsby and Sons. Visit to the agricultural engineering works, Grantham, Lincolnshire, and luncheon; and visit, by kind permission of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., to Belvoir Castle.

The Rev. S. Barnett, M.A. Reception at Toynbee Hall, Universities East End Settlement, London.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant. Garden party at Juniper Hill, near Dorking, Surrey.

Mr. Augustus Harris. Theatrical performance and supper at Drury Lane Theatre, London.

Mr. Henry Irving. Theatrical performance and supper at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Mr. Nordenfeldt. Field day at Dartford, near London, for the trial of machine and quick-firing guns, and luncheon.

Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons and Co. Visit to the Saltaire works, near Bradford, Yorkshire, and luncheon.

Colonel Stotherd, R.E. Visit to the Ordnance Survey Offices, Southampton, and luncheon.

The Rev. D. Lancaster McAnally, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty at Hampton Court Palace. Special services and subsequent at homes.

Colonel and Mrs. Thompson. Garden party and music at the Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Hounslow, to have the honour of meeting H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Messrs. Yarrow and Co. Visit to the Torpedo works, Isle of Dogs, near London, and luncheon.

Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Wilmot. Parties at Wimbledon camp, near London, for the National Volunteer Rifle Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie. Three garden parties, with luncheon, at Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames (for Henley Regatta).

Mr. and Mrs. Laird. Luncheon at Birkenhead, on the occasion of the visit to Messrs. Laird's Shipbuilding works.

Sir Edwin Watkin, Bart., M.P. Visit to the Continental Submarine (Channel) Tunnel works, and luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover.

Sir E. C. Buck, LL.D., Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the Indian Executive Staff of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Banquet to Indian representatives.

Messrs. Young and Co. Visit to see the casting of the statue of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Hong Kong.

Messrs. John and Henry Gwynne. Visit to Hammersmith Ironworks, and entertainment. Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey. Visit to their cellars, Pantheon, London, and luncheon.

- The Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. John Staples, F.S.A. Banquet at the Mansion House to a number of Colonial and Indian visitors, over 300° present, to have the honour of meeting H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
- The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Corporation of London. Reception and ball at the Guildhall, 1,000\* invited; special commemoration service, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Trinity Sunday, being the day on which Her Majesty the Queen entered the 50th year of her reign, 1,200\* invited; admission to the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Tower Bridge by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; 220\* invited.
- The Lord Provost, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Clark, Bart., the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh. Banquet, August 25. The visitors were the guests of Edinburgh during their stay, August 24-6; 250\* invited.
- The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. J. D. Sullivan, M.P., and the Lady Mayoress of Dublin. Ball, August 18; 200\* invited.
- The Lord Mayor and Citizens of Dublin. Luncheons, August 17, 18, and 19; banquet, August 19; 200° invited.
- The Lord Mayor, the Right. Hon. Joseph Terry, J.P., and Lady Mayoress of York. Conversazione, August 3; 110\* invited.
- The Lord Mayor and Corporation of York. Banquet, August 3. Presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. Joseph Bosisto, C.M.G., representing the Colonies, and Mr. J. K. R. Cama, representing India. The visitors were the guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation during their stay, August 3-4; 110\* invited.
- The Lord Provost, the Hon. William McOnie, Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow. Reception, luncheon, and banquet; cruise in steamship *Iona*. The visitors were the guests of the city during their stay, August 26-28; 250\* invited.
- The Mayor (Mr. Anthony Hammond, J.P.) and Mayoress of Bath. Conversazione September 8; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor and Citizens of Bath. Banquet, September 9; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Alderman Thomas Martineau, J.P., and the Mayoress of Birmingham. Reception and Inncheon, June 29; 200\* invited.
- The Mayor of Bradford, Yorkshire, Mr. Thomas Hill, J.P. Banquet, August 6; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Corporation, and Burgesses of Bradford, Yorkshire. Reception and ball, August 6; luncheon, August 7. The visitors were the guests of Bradford during their stay, August 6-7; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Arthur Wathen, J.P., and Mayoress of Bristol. Banquet, reception, and ball, September 7; 500\* to 600\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. George John Oliver, J.P., Corporation, and Burgesses of Bury St. Edmunds. Reception and entertainment, July 24; 100\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. W. B. Redfarn, J.P., and Corporation of Cambridge. Reception and luncheon, July 9; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. W. R. Young, J.P., of Canterbury. Luncheon, July 30; 220\* invited.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury. Reception, July 30. Presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. Joseph Bosisto, C.M.G.; 220\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. G. A. Dickson, J.P., and Mayoress of Chester. Luncheon and conversazione, August 12; 150\* invited.
- The Corporation of Chester. The visitors were the guests of Chester during their stay, August 12-13; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. W. Adcock, J.P., of Dover. Luncheon, August 20; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Samuel Holdsworth, J.P., and Mayoress of Durham. Reception and refreshment at Durham, August 5; 30\* invited.

<sup>\*</sup> These figures refer to the number of Colonial and Indian guests.

- The Mayor, Mr. Richard Daw, J.P., and Council of Exeter. Reception and luncheon, July 28; 120\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. John Banks, and Mayoress of Folkestone. Military torchlight procession and tattoo, arranged by the camp authorities at Shorncliffe, and conversazione in the Folkestone Art Treasures Exhibition, August 20; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. S. T. Wackrill, J.P., and Mayoress of Learnington Spa. Reception, conversazione, and ball, June 29; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Leamington Spa. Reception and banquet, June 28. Presentation of an illuminated address to Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G. (representing the Colonics), and Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B. (representing India); 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Edwin Gaunt, J.P., and Corporation of Leeds. Luncheon and conversazione, August 5. Presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. M. H. Davies. The visitors were the guests of Leeds during their stay, August 5-6; 100\* invited.
- The Mayor, Sir David Radcliffe, Kt., J.P., of Liverpool. Banquet, August 11; 250\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Philip Goldschmidt, J.P., and Corporation of Manchester. Luncheon, banquet, and conversazione, August 9; luncheon, August 10. The visitors were the guests of Manchester during their stay, August 9-10; 200\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. B. C. Browne, J.P., and Corporation of Newcastle. Evening reception, August 4. The visitors were the guests of Newcastle during their stay, August 4-5; 100\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. John Gurney, J.P., of Norwich. Reception, July 13; 100\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. J. W. Radcliffe, J.P., of Oldham, and the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. R. Platt, J.P., President, August 10. Reception and luncheon by the Mayor; 30\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Robert Buckell, J.P., and Mayoress of Oxford. Reception, June 28; 110\* invited.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Oxford. Luncheon, June 28; 110\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. W. H. Alger, J.P., and Mayoress of Plymouth. Reception, conversazione, and ball, July 26; 300\* invited.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth. Banquet, July 27; 300\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. W. M. Hammick, J.P., and Corporation of Salisbury. Luncheon, July 26; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith, J.P., and Corporation of Sheffield. Luncheons, conversazione, and dance; presentation of an illuminated address to Sir Saul Samuel K.C.M.G. (representing the Colonies), and Mr. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E. (representing India). The visitors were the guests of the town during their stay, August 23-24; 180\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, C.M.G., J.P., of Stratford-on-Avon. Luncheon at Clopton House, July 1. Presentation of an illuminated address, by the Mayor on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation, to Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G.; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. Stephen William Stanton, J.P., and Corporation of Warwick. Presentation of illuminated address to Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, C.MG.; entertainment, June 30; 150\* invited.
- The Mayor, Mr. William Chadwick von Berg, J.P., and Citizens of Wells. Reception and luncheon, September 10; 150\* invited.
- The London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. Tritton, President. Banquet and conversazione.
- The Master, Mr. Daniel Watney, Wardens and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Mercers. Banquet.
- The Master, Mr. Joseph Dimsdale, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. Banquet.
- The Master, Mr. George Lawford, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Drapers. Banquet; Freedom conferred on Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., New Zealand. Conversazione.

<sup>\*</sup> These figures refer to the number of Colonial and Indian guests.

- The Prime Warden (1st banquet, Mr. William Brand; 2nd banquet, Mr. George Weston), Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Two banquets; Freedom conferred on Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., Canada.
- The Master (1st banquet, Mr. Thomas Lane Devitt; 2nd banquet, Mr. Lewis Boyd Sebastian), Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Two banquets; Freedom conferred on Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., New South Wales.
- The Master, Mr. Francis Cancellor, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Salters. Banquet; Freedom and Livery conferred on Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., South Australia.
- The Master, Mr. John Nicholl, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Banquet; Freedom conferred on Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., South Australia.
- The Master, Mr. John Neate, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. Banquet; Freedom conferred on Sir William Clarke, Bart., Victoria, and Mr. William Frederick Buchanan, New South Wales; ball.
- The Master, Mr. J. D. Copeman, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Leather-sellers. Banquet.
- The Master, the Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Halsbury), Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers. Banquet.
- The President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., and Council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Visit to Norwich, on the occasion of the Agricultural Show, and Luncheon.
- The Society of Arts, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President. Conversazione at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.
- The President, Mr. E. Woods, and Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

  River trip on the Thames, and banquet at Greenwich.
- The President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., and Council of the Royal Colonial Institute. Conversazione at the South Kensington Museum, London.
- The President, Sir J. D. Linton, and Council of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Conversazione, London.
- The Chairman, Mr. Silver, and Directors of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Silverton, near London. Vist to the works, and luncheon.
- The President, Mr. H. Tritton, of the London Chamber of Commerce. Conversazione, London.
- The Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, Mr. J. Colthurst Godwin, President.
- The Bristol Madrigal Society, Mr. George William Edwards, J.P., President. Madrigal Concert.
- The Master Cutler, Mr. Charles Belk, and Cutlers' Company of Sheffield. Conversazione and dance.
- The Society of Merchant Venturers, Bristol, Mr. Charles Paul, President. Luncheon.
- The Chairman, Major Dickson, M.P., and Directors of the Crystal Palace Co., Sydenham. Entertainment, fireworks, and banquet at the Crystal Palace; and a special entertainment for Indians and other natives from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.
- The Chairman, Mr. John Pender, and Directors of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Visits to the works of the Telegraph Construction Company at Greenwich. Free telegrams were also sent by the Company.
- The Council of the Castle Mail Packets Co. (Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.) River trip on the Thames, and luncheon.
- The Chairman, Mr. William Mackinnon, and Directors of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Limited. Three river trips, and luncheon, by Mr. Mackinnon.
- The Chairman and Directors of the Orient Steam Navigation Co., Limited, Messrs. F. Green and Co., and Messrs. Anderson Anderson and Co. River trip on the Thames, and banquet.
- The President, Lord Bateman, and Committee of St. George's Club, Hanover Square, London. Banquet at St. George's Club.
- The Chairman, Mr. Sutherland, M.P., and Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. River trip on the Thames, and Iuncheon.
- The Chairman, Mr. Alfred Giles, M.P., and Directors of the Union Steamship Co., Limited. Sea trip round the Isle of Wight, and luncheon.

The Chairman, Mr. Albert George Sandeman, and Directors of the London and St. Katharine Dock Co. Visits to the Dock, London.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., Chairman. Visit to the Electric Lighting Installation at Paddington, London, and supper; visits to the works, Greenwich.

The Anglo-Continental Guano Co., London Director, Mr. Adolphus Horny. Visit to the Company's works, near London, and luncheon.

The London and North-Western Railway Co., Mr. J. Moon, Chairman. Visit to the works at Crewe, and luncheon.

The Bread and Food Reform League, the late Mr. Samuel Morley, President. Reception at Sayes' Court, Deptford, near London.

The Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, the Rev. Canon Percival, D.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford, Chairman. Conversazione, South Kensington Museum, London.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Mr. Thomas Dyson Hornby, Chairman. Trip on the Mersey.

The Empire Masonic Lodge, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.B., Worshipful Master. Banquet, London.

The President, Professor D. E. Hughes, of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and of Electricians. Conversazione at Prince's Hall, London.

Altogether it is found between 5,000 and 6,000 Colonial and Indian visitors participated in the various hospitalities enumerated.

A large number of the Colonial and Indian visitors were also invited to witness the ceremony of the trooping of the colours on the Horse Guards Parade on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday.

A grand military review, which was most numerously attended, was held at Aldershot on July 2nd, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and other members of the Royal Family. The reception committee provided a special train for their guests, and refreshment after the review, and took down 300 Colonial and Indian visitors on the occasion. Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., was in command of the troops.

A naval review was held at Portsmouth on July 23rd, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, when the dockyard was visited, ships in dock inspected, and a special train and lunch were provided by the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, of whom a committee had been formed under the general chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B. Admiral Sir George Ommanney Willes, K.C.B., was in command. About 600 Colonial and Indian guests were invited.

Torpedo practice took place at Plymouth on July 26th, during the visit of the Colonial and Indian visitors to that town. Lunch was provided by Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Rear-Admiral Grant, C.B., and the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines on board H.M.S. Royal Adelaide. Admiral Augustus Phillimore was in command, and about 300 Colonial and Indian guests were invited.

Pontooning operations were witnessed at Chatham on July 30th, and lunch provided by Colonel J. Bevan Edwards, R.E., C.B., and the officers of the Royal Engineers. One hundred and fifty Colonial and Indian visitors were invited.

A sham fight took place at Dover on August 20th, which was planned and carried out under the direction of General the Hon. Percy Feilding (commanding the South-Eastern District), when 150 Colonial and Indian visitors were invited.

The Reception Committee desire gratefully to acknowledge invitations from the following:

The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. Admission to the Royal stables.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland. Admission to the Houses of Parliament.

The Royal Military Tournament, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President. Admission to the tournament.

The President, H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., and Council of the Royal Botanic Society. Admission to the fêtes and flower shows of the society.

The President, Professor W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., and Council of the Zoological Society. Admission to the gardens.

The Liverpool International Exhibition of Navigation, Travelling, Commerce, and Manufactures, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President. Admission to the exhibition.

The Edinburgh International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., President. Admission to the exhibition.

The Folkestone International Art Treasures Exhibition, the Earl Granville, K.G., President. Admission to the exhibition.

The Trustees of the British Museum. Special visits to the museum.

The Royal College of Music, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President. Musical performance at the Savoy Theatre.

The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, the Duke of Westminister, K.G., President. Visit to the college, and concert.

The Proprietors of the Graphic Newspaper. Admission to the printing works.

The Proprietors of the Times Newspaper. Admission to the printing works.

The Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. William Van Praagh, Director. Admission to the lectures of the association.

Dr. Woodward, F.R.S., Geological Museum. Special visits to the Geological Museum.

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Mr. W. Christie, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal. Visit to the observatory.

The Governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Vice-Admiral Brandreth. Visit to the hospital.

The Superintendent of the Hospital School, Greenwich, Captain Burney, C.B. Visit to the hospital school, and special parade of 1,000 boys.

The Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord Lyttleton, President. Admission to the cricket ground on the occasion of the Gentlemen v. Players match.

Sir Harry Verney, Bart. Invitation to visit Claydon House, Buckinghamshire.

The Head Master of Christ's Hospital, London, the Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. Visit to Christ's Hospital on speech day.

The Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Mr. H. Gerard Hoare, President. Invitation to visit the asylum.

Gentlemen, selected from the Colonial and Indian visitors, were elected to the privileges of honorary membership of the following clubs:—

The Athenæum.

The Junior United Service Club.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club.

The Savage Club.

The Travellers' Club.

The Reception Committee were also greatly indebted to the Ecclesiastical authorities of the cathedral cities to which excursions were made by the Colonial and Indian visitors (Bath, Bristol, Dublin, Canterbury, Chester, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, London, Newcastle, Norwich, Oxford, Salisbury, Wells, York) for their kind and courteous attentions. There were no sights in which greater interest was taken by the visitors than the cathedrals and other ancient buildings of the United Kingdom.

The Reception Committee greatly regretted that the proposed excursion to Worcester and Kidderminster had in the first instance to be postponed, and was afterwards unavoidably prevented from taking place; more especially as a very cordial welcome was being prepared in those towns for the Colonial and Indian visitors.

Numerous invitations were received which, owing to the pressure of engagements and various reasons, it was unfortunately found impossible to accept; as also from the following cities and towns:—Carlisle, Dewsbury, Dundee, Kilmarnock, Lincoln, Nottingham, Reading, and Rugby.

In the monthly lists of tours and entertainments, printed and circulated amongst the visitors, the words "by private invitation" constantly occurred, the invited guests being chiefly selected from a list prepared by the committee, and furnished, by request, to those ladies and gentlemen and public companies desirous of giving the entertainments. This list of visitors was carefully prepared and frequently reprinted (ten times) on the lines agreed upon by the Reception Committee on April 12th, 1886, and it served as a guide (under certain restrictions) in the selection of persons desirous of joining the different excursions, which selection was made, with a few special exceptions according to priority of application. The duty of keeping this list was one of the most delicate

and onerous which the committee had to perform. Those giving entertainments issued their own invitations, the committee providing names and addresses, and assisting to vary those invited as much as possible. In the case of "private" entertainments, it rested entirely with those who gave them to make arrangements for the attendance of the press, or otherwise.

The duties relegated to the committee were not analogous to those which had been discharged at any previous Exhibition, the departure was wholly a new one, and experience and knowledge of the work had to be acquired; but the committee believe that no system could have worked better. On all occasions, one or more of the Royal Commissioners or officers of the Reception Committee accompanied the excursions.

The committee took the opportunity of expressing their grateful thanks to the directors and managing authorities of the several railway companies in the United Kingdom for their great liberality, courtesy, and attention on all occasions, tickets being granted to the furthest point at half the ordinary return fare, and special trains of saloon carriages being in very many cases offered for the conveyance of the guests; also to the official agent to the Royal Commission, for his very valuable assistance.

It will thus be seen that Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with other members of the Royal family, were graciously pleased to receive and entertain the Colonial and Indian visitors, while the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, and the leading city companies, the Lord Provosts, Magistrates, and Town Councils of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Lord Mayors and Corporations of the cities of Dublin and York, the Mayors and Mayoresses, and the members of numerous municipal corporations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the officers of the Army and Navy, and the nobility and gentry, vied with each other in giving a hearty welcome and splendid hospitality to our Colonial and Indian visitors, thus enabling the committee to effectually carry out the express desire of the Executive President, "that such visitors should, on their arrival and during their stay, receive a cordial welcome to this country."

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